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"Pursuit Of Light"

A woodcut by the Chinese Artist Li Hwa.

THE EPIC OF NOAKHALI

See Pages 3 & 24

Short Story

The Temple Bells

By S. Krishnan

"Raghav ought to have been born a monkey. God committed a blunder when he created a human being of Raghav," somebody would remark:

"It is all the fault of his indulgent brother and sister-in-law. They ought to have taught him social behaviour instead of allowing him to grow wild and unruly. 'Spare the rod and spoil the child', is it not so?" another would reply.

The whole village was terribly afraid of Raghav. He was verily perversity incarnate. His was an ingenious brain with immense potentiality for mischief. He was aged nine years only and was frail of limb. But he could climb the tallest cocoanut tree with the nimbleness of a monkey. He could swim across the swiftly flowing Cauvery with the agility and ease of a fish. If on any day he could not find time to climb any tree he would at least climb up an electric lamp-post half-a-dozen times before going to bed. Otherwise he would not get sleep. If he happened to see a cow grazing near a paddy field he would immediately drive it into the field and enjoy the sight of the animal damaging the crop.

He was the ring-leader of a band of small desperadoes. Countless were their exploits. Beautiful gardens would be laid waste overnight. Big haystacks would disappear as if by magic and float in the river.

Raghav's brother Sekar and sister-in-law Padma were disgusted with him. Every evening before Raghav reached home many complaints about him would have reached Padma.

"You fool, I am sick of you. I have advised you many times to be good. But you are such a blockhead that my words fall on deaf ears. If your parents had been alive they would have whipped you. But we cannot do so. If we punish you the whole village will blame us for dealing harshly with an orphan." Padma would chide him.

Raghav would simply laugh at her rebuke. Turning his back to her he would say, "Here is my back, you may whip me to your heart's content. Am I holding your hand, sister-in-law? If you want, I will get a whip from the cart driver."

Padma would pensively look at him "Why should I beat you, Raghav?"—she would say. "I will try to mend you with words of advice. If you do not profit by it, others would mend you by inflicting punishment on you. And then your brother and myself will have to hang our heads down in shame."

"Why should you, sister-in-law? You will never have to hang your head down in shame because of me. If any of the villagers trys to lay hands on me I will set fire to his house." After a pause he would add, "But you have every right to punish me. You are like my mother. The other day our teacher told us that parents beat their children not out of hate, but to correct them. I am a small boy: You give me food when I feel hungry. You nurse me when I am unwell. You beat when I do a wrong thing. If my mother had been alive, she would have done the same thing, is it not so, sister-in-law?"

Padma would catch hold of Raghav hug him to her bosom and turning his face upward, would say, "How do I know Raghav? But I ask you one thing. You are so intelligent and yet you do so many bad things. Can you not be a good boy, my dear!

"I also want to be a good boy, sister-in-law" he would reply. "But the difficulty is when I get an opportunity for mischief something in me urges me on to seize the opportunity and I forget my good intentions."

A few hours after such a conversation, Raghav would return home after committing some offence. "Today I will report to your brother", Padma would threaten him. And the next moment he would prostrate before Padma. "You beat me as much as you want. But, pray do not tell brother", he woud implore clinging to her legs. His method of appealing for mercy like this never failed to have the desired effect. "This time I excuse you", she would say. "But I must not hear any more complaints against you. Do you understand."

"Yes, I understand."

There was a small Vinayak's temple in the village. Raghav was notorious for his piety and devotion to that Deity. Whenever he chanced to go near the temple he would be overwhelmed with devotion. He would forget himself and his surroundings and would begin to ring the bell that hung in front of the temple. Even during odd hours of the night the bell would ring. Raghav would have got a few annas and permission to go to cinema from his sister-in-law. He would celebrate the joy of it by ringing the bell for half-an-hour without break both on his way to the theatre and on the way back.

Raghav's brother was a clerk under a rich land-lord of that village, who had his residence near Vinayak's temple. On many a night had his sleep been disturbed by the deafening peals of the bell at dead of night.

"You stupid fellow, you may fall a prey to the devils that roam about at night", once he told Raghav.

"Stout people like you alone are likely to be caught by the devils and demons, for they like flesh. But at sight of me they would vanish in the thin air", came the prompt reply. The landlord returned to his house quietly. In course of time he got accustomed to the sound of the bell at strange hours of the night until at last the sound of the bell lost its power to disturb his sleep.

* * *

"I get a meagre pay of twenty rupees. I shell out three rupees out of the sum for your school fees. And you fail in the examination. Do you realize what a big sum it is for me? You irresponsible rascal, because of you, I have no peace of mind", burst out Sekar and flung the progress report from the school on Raghav's face. Raghav had secured one digit marks in almost all the subjects and zero in one or two. He had been so much otherwise engaged that he could not find time to prepare for the examination. He usually spent two years in a class before he reluctantly took leave of it for the next. But this year in second form, he took an extra fancy for the class and booked a seat for the third year running. The knowledge of it enraged Sekar.

Raghav stood looking timidly at his angry brother like a sheep before the altar.

Turning to Padma, Sekar sternly said, "It is all because of you that he is such a spoilt chap today. You need not give him any food today. Let him starve or die. I don't care."

His anger did not subside. "You will not feel for it now. But remember, a day will surely come when you will feel your helplessness, when even if you repent, you will not have chance to retrace your steps", he said and turned towards the window, wiping away the beads of sweat from his forehead.

Over there in the star-studded sky the moon was shining bathing the earth and heaven with her silvery light. Perhaps it was the coolness of the moonlight that calmed Sekar. He remembered an incident of the past. Raghav lost his mother when he was only a child of five years. She was the step-mother of Sekar though she was more than a mother to him. "Sekar", she said before her death, "Your hapless brother lost his father when he was two years. How I, his mother, am also going away entrusting him to your care. In you he must find his mother and father." At the time of her death, Sekar was a bachelor. But soon after, he married Padma in order to bring up Raghav.

Sekar turned towards his brother. "You go and take your meals, Raghav. I will not starve you as long as I have got the means to feed you. After that you manage as best as you can", he said sadly.

A few days after this conversation, Sekar came home in the evening in flurried state. He had a bunch of faded brinjal plants in his hand. "Has the fellow turned up?" he asked Padma who was standing near the door. "You see, this is what the fellow has done. He has spoiled the garden in front of my master's bungalow this noon when I came here to take meals. He plucked these plants out of the earth. When the lady of the house asked this fellow the reason, he had the temerity to say that her husband is not paying me decently and so this is the punishment for it." He has overheard our conversation last night, it seems. But how much time will it take my boss to chuck me out? And in these days of unemployment what will our fate be? Really I cannot tolerate this fellow any more.

Just then Raghav came in after his evening rounds. "Raghav, you go away anywhere you please. I will send you five rupees wherever you be. I am fed up with you", Sekar said calmly.

Raghav stood aghast for a moment. He could not believe that it was his brother who talked to him a little while ago. It was strange of his brother. It was not his wont to flare up at the slightest provocation.

Raghav took a piece of stone from the ground and hit the bell with all his might. The bell rang with a tremor as if it was groaning with pain. A broken piece of bell-metal fell on the ground.

"The sin of it is on my brother's head, not mine. You curse my brother, you foolish God," said Raghav and moved away from the temple.....

Sekar went away to the well to wash his hands and feet. Raghav got into the Kitchen. Padma was serving rice in his plate. Raghav took the plate in his hands and threw it out. Sekar was just then passing by the door when the plate hit his elbow. For a moment he stood stunned.

Then he went into the kitchen, seized Raghav by the neck and pushed him on to the verandah.

"I cannot allow you anymore in my house. Begone for ever", Sekar shouted at the pitch of his voice and slammed the door on Raghav's face.

Raghav sat down on the verandah lost in bewilderment. Anger, sorrow and fear overpowered him. He wanted to cry out: with very great difficulty controlled himself. He stood up and looked into the gathering darkness. The sky was starless. Lightning flashed accompanied by the deep rumbling sound of thunder. Where could he go then? What was he to do? The doors that closed on him, closed on him for ever. Moreover he would rather die than beg of this heartless brother. Not knowing what to do he started aimlessly. His legs took him towards Vinayak's temple.

The temple bell became visible when the lightning flashed. Raghav began to ring the bell. Tears rolled down his cheeks.

"Is it for this that I prayed you day and night? Could you not give me good sense? Why? After all you are stone, yes, foolish stone, how can I expect you to help me, you foooish stone? he asked the deity who did not care to reply.

Raghav took a piece of stone from the ground and hit the bell with all his might. The bell rang with a tremor as if it was groaning with pain. A broken piece of bell-metal fell on the ground.

'The sin of it is on my brother's head, not on mine. You curse my brother, you foolish God", said Raghav and moved away from the temple.

II

A decade had passed since Raghav's departure from his brother's house on that dark and dismal night. Life had so much changed for him. Now he was not the same Raghav. Experience is man's best teacher. That which cannot be achieved by thousands of sermons, the experience of a moment will achieve. A distance of a thousand and more miles separated Raghav from his brother and sister-in-law. On that dark night he walked four miles and reached the nearest railway station. He travelled as a ticketless traveller up to Madras. For some time he worked as a newspaper hawker, got a few rupees and went away to North India. There he got employed as a server in a South Indian hotel in a town. In course of time, he was elevated to the position of a cook on salary of thirty rupees.

After a strenuous day he would go to bed with aching body. He would rub some turpentine on his paining leg, take a saridon pill and shut his eyes trying to get sleep. On his mental screen would rise many memories—memories of those days gone by never to return any more, memories of those days when all the village hated him. Yes, his sister-in-law alone showered infinite mercy and love on him. However serious his crime would be he could always depend on her to shield him from the villagers' wrath. He could rest his head on her lap and find peace. He got her love in such abundance that he did not care what others thought or said of him.

And his poor brother! Raghav could visualize the weather-beaten melancholy figure who daily toiled from dawn to dusk to earn the small sum of twenty rupees.

His had been a life of scarcity from the start. Rarely did he enjoy the luxury of a neat dress even. They led a hand to mouth existence. But that did not deter his brother from spending money on Raghav's education. "Let us go without any vegetable, let that amount be used for Raghav's school fees", he would say. Raghav remitted his fees every month without fines. Each time when Raghav failed in the examination his brother would say, 'It is not for me I want you to learn, Raghav. But it will be for your benefit.—'It is strange that you cannot understand this simple thing.' Yes, it was strange. There would be more pity than anger in those words. But Raghav was such a fool not to understand his brother!

Whenever his mind dwelt on these memories his eyes would fill and his heart would ache. He would remember with a pang the words he uttered when he broke the bell. 'I have ignorantly prayed for my brother's punishment. If there be any punishment I deserve it. My brother is innocent', he would tell himself.

* * *

The hotel stood on the bank of the Ganges. Standing on the terrace of the building he was looking down on the river. The gentle breeze was playing with the water causing soft ripples. The moon with her magic touch was transforming the placid water into molten silver. The river was flowing on with her eternal cadent murmur. A serene night it was. Nature seemed to be in a trance. But not enjoying the calm. His mind was troubled. He was quite uneasy in mind. He could not analyse the reason for it. He felt that something was wrong somewhere. Suddenly he remembered his brother! God knows how he is faring! Some inner sense seemed to tell him that all was not well with his brother. A sudden yearning developed in his mind to go away back to his home. Over there across the river the bell of the church belfry was ringing in melancholy, deep, monotonous peals.

Was it an ominous bell?

Raghav went into his room, opened his box and took the purse which contained a sum of one hundred rupees, the amount he had saved during all these years. There in the corner was a bell which he had purchased sometime ago. He took that also and left the hotel without informing anybody of his departure.

III

The place where Vinayak's temple stood presented a deserted appearance. Wild bush grew in abundance. In front of the temple hung the broken bell. Nobody took notice of it now-a-days. The temple had lost its importance. A gentleman of the village who had amassed wealth abroad came back to settle in the village. He built a new temple out of marble. That temple attracted all the devotees and the old temple with its deity and broken bell was neglected.

But the stillness of the moonlit night was broken by the resonant peals of a bell in the deserted tem-

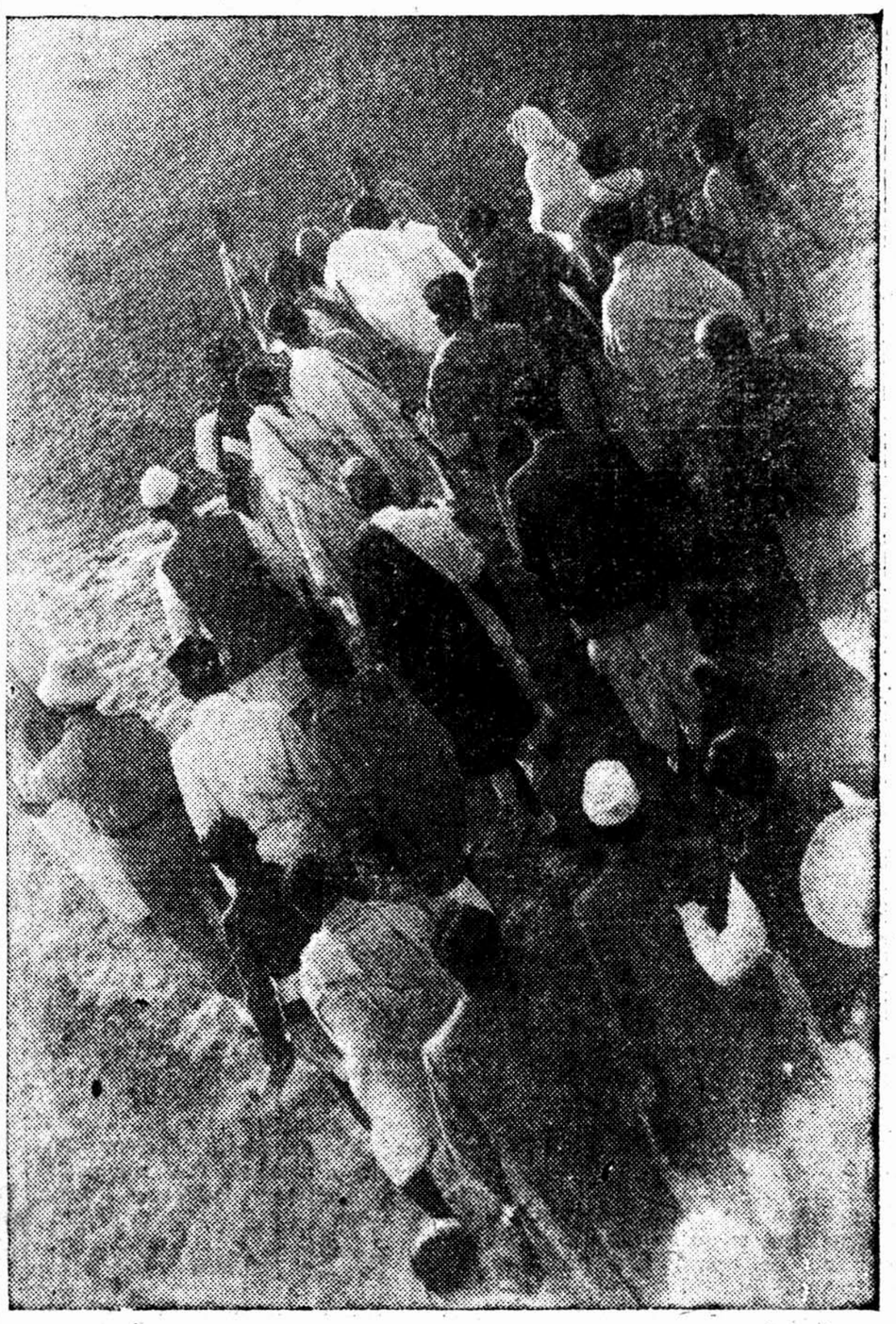
(Continued on Page 23)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Among the many heroic experiments undertaken by Gandhiji in his long and chequered life, perhaps the most heroic was the one in Noakhali.

"My present mission", he himself wrote, "is the most complicated and difficult one of my life.... I never experienced such darkness in my life before. 'Do or die' has to be put to test here. 'Do' here means Hindus and Mussalmans should learn to live together in peace and amity. Otherwise, I should die in the attempt."

D. G. Tendulkar spent a week touring with the Mahatma last month and has brought back this record of what he saw in pen and pictures.



"On The March"

MORE PICTURES ON PAGE 24

WITH GANDHIJI IN NOAKHALI

By D. G. Tendulkar

A series of man-made calamities are happening in India. The road to freedom is not a bed of roses, but the thorns we are trampling upon might lead to gangrene. The virus of communalism threatens today even to affect a large number of Congressmen.

Except Gandhiji and a few others, our leaders seem either not to see the way out or are carried away as the wind blows. Gandhiji has warned. "The independence of India is today at stake in Bengal and Bihar."

The Calcutta riots led to the tragic happenings in Noakhali. Bihar took vicarious vengeance, resulting in ten times more murders, though in other respects not so ugly. Many Hindus gloated secretly over it and said that whatever the Mahatma might think, Bihar alone put a stop to the repetition of Noakhali. Gandhiji said: "The people of Bihar did and brought disgrace upon themselves. They have set the clock of India's independence behind."

Religion Of Humanity

After Bihar there was a temporary stop to the death dance. Now again there is a conflagration in the Punjab. And the things can't end there as long as we don't go at the root of the problem and believe sincerely in the "religion of humanity" as Gandhiji has propounded it. In the western political philosophy the nearest approach to it is "Mutual Aid." In the heat of the Calcutta riots his advice was: "A non-violent man or woman will and should die without retaliation, anger or malice, in self-defence or in defending the honour of his womenfolk. This is the highest form of bravery. If an individual or a group of people are unable or unwilling to follow this great law of life, which is miscalled my lead, retaliation or resistance unto death is the second best, though a long way off from the first. Cowardice is impotence worse than violence. The coward desires revenge but being afraid to die, he looks to others, may be the Government of the day, to do the work of defence for him. A coward is less than man. He does not deserve to be a member of society of men and women."

The experience of Noakhali brought out what Gandhiji said. There was loot, arson, rape and murder, but the State could do nothing or did not wish to do anything. The rich Bengali Zamindars surrendered their guns and many vied with one another to get converted or to pay the Muslim League subscription. The solitary example was that of Rajen Roy Chowdhary of Karpara who died defending the honour of his womenfolk and the religion he professed. The villagers were at the mercy of the goondas. There was mass loot and mass conversion and in some places mass rape. The district of Noakhali and some portion of Tipperah were affected. About 450 villages turned into living graves, nay worse than that. Dead souls were scattered over the area of 400 square miles.

Gandhiji On The Scene

Many people now said "Let the Mahatma take his gospel to Bengal." They did not know the stuff Gandhiji is made of. The important work in New Delhi he left to his colleagues and off he went to Calcutta. "I could do nothing through pen or speech. I argued to myself that I must be on the scene of action and test the soundness of the doctrine which has sustained me and made life worth living."

At the request of Premier Suhrawardy Gandhiji prolonged his stay in Calcutta. His presence in the stormy city helped to ease the situation. The Governor of Bengal offered his services to render him every assistance in his work in Noakhali. Gandhiji thanked him and said that for help he will approach only the Bengal Premier, elected by the people.

In November last year Gandhiji ap- Many leaders had come and gone and peared on the scene of devastation. had issued lengthy statements. "I have not come on a whirlwind propaganda visit", said Gandhiji at Laksham addressing the down-hearted refugees. "I have come to stay here with you as one of you..... I have vowed to myself that I will stay on here and die here if necessary, but I will not leave Bengal till the hatchet is finally buried and even a solitary Hindu girl is not afraid to move freely about in the midst of the Mussalmans. The greatest help you can give me is to banish fear from your hearts.....To run away from danger, instead of facing it, is to deny one's faith in man and God and even one's own self. It were better for one to drown oneself than live to declare such banckruptcy of faith."

The plight of the women moved him intensely but he did not shed a single tear. How could he afford it? He came to wipe their tears. It was a baffling situation. The atmosphere was full of animosity and suspicion. "The work I am engaged in here may be my last act", wrote Gandhiji to a colleague. "If I return from here alive and unscathed it will be like a new birth to me. My ahimsa is being tried here."

The Acid Test

Addressing a prayer meeting at Dattapara on November 10 Gandhijj said: "All that I wish to tell my Muslim brethren is that, whether they live as one people or two, they should live as friends with the Hindus. If they do not wish to do so, they should say so plainly. I would in that case confess myself defeated." He added: Even if every Hindu of East Bengal went away, I will still continue to li?

(Continued on Page 22)

With a Muslim Host

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND HIS SUCCESSORS

"Quick, Watson! We've not a moment to lose!" There is scarcely a language in the world in which Sherlock Holmes' famous cry is not known, scarcely a single country in which thousands upon thousands of people have not followed with enthralled interest the great detective's many adventures.

From all available accounts it does not appear that Sherlock Holmes ever married but, all the same his tribe has increased a thousand fold as a survey of the contemporary criminal fiction amply shows.

BY L. ROBERTS

Even to-day, sixty years exactly since he first appeared in print, Sherlock Holmes has lost nothing of his popularity. Everything about him has become a matter of world-wide colloquial knowledge. Some drops of blood on a carpet, fresh foot-prints in the grass, a half-smoked cigarette in an ash-tray, a shot in the dark, a blood-curdling shriek....and then, when the tension has become almost unbearable, he makes his appearance bringing relief and a solution of it all, the fearless detective with his inseparable pipe, the hero, whose sharp wits leave no secret unravelled—the one and only Sherlock Holmes.

Clue In Apochrypha

When Conan Doyle created his hero and his faithful shadow, Dr. Watson, he was continuing a tradition, the origins of which are difficult to trace. There is no need to go as far back as the story in the Apochrypha of Daniel proving the guilt of the priests of Baal by their footprints to determine the first detective stories in world literature.

Two names are outstanding at the beginning of modern detective writing—Edgar Allen Poe and Charles Dickens. Dickens' 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood' is not as well known as his famous 'Bleak House', in which Inspector Bucket, who plays such an important part, was taken from real life, being based on an Inspector Field, who was a member of Scotland Yard's detective force, founded in 1842. A few years later, in 1868, Dickens' great friend, Wilkie Collins, published one of the greatest masterpieces of detective fiction, 'The Moonstone'. It remained, however, for a young medical man, Arthur Conan Doyle, to give the British detective novel world-wide fame.

Since the days when 221 B Baker Street, the home of Sherlock Holmes, became the best known address in the world, the popularity of the detective story has not ceased to increase. There are a number of outstanding writers in Britain, whose literary standard is above question, specialising in this art. Mention need only be made of G. K. Chesterton, whose spirited novels and essays are among the finest literary achievements of the early years of the century, and his delightful creation, Father Brown, a friendly Catholic priest who turns amateur detective from time to time

Touch Of Le Femme

There are a number of women among the best of detective story writers. Women writers have in general played an exceptionally large part in English literature, as witness such classic names as Jane Austen, the Brontes, George Eliot, or as modern examples, Katherine Mansfield, Virginia Woolf and Elizabeth Bowen. It is nevertheless perhaps surprising that women should excel in a branch of literature which requires such a cool, unsentimental, factual, almost mathematical way of thought. It is said that one of the greatest masters of the English detective novel was unable for many years to publish a successor to his first outstandingly successful book, simply because he failed for a long time to produce another as good.

It is nevertheless a fact that two women are well to the forefront among detective novelists; they are quite unsurpassed in this sphere and have done much towards securing for the English detective story a foremost place in world literature. Dorothy L. Sayers is a very fine prose writer and some of her novels are first-class psychological studies, in which characters and environment are drawn with exquisite clarity and a sensitive touch. This writer is just as distinguished in another sphere of literature—her religious dramas based on medieval Mysteries aroused well-merited interest and her novel presentation of the Passion has become a regular broadcast item.

"The Grey Cells"

Lord Peter Wimsey, her special detective, shares his tremendous popularity with M. Hercule Poirot of Agatha Christie's novels. Hercule Poirot, an unexcelled expert at unravelling complicated crimes, is a small, jovial Belgian, though his activities take place in the main in England. Agatha Christie is an expert at creating tense situations which never lose their interest. Margery Allingham, Gladys Mitchell, Ngaio Marsh, are all names well-known in the field of first-class dective fiction.

Britain has produced not only a wide reading public for detective novels, but also a large number of writers of high standing specialising in this sphere. There is Freeman Wills Crofts, an Irishman by birth, who has, like many of his countrymen, made England his home, as well as John Ferguson, John Dickson Carr, Richard Keverne, and a host of others, all masters of the art of tension, mysterious happenings, fast thinking, clues and clever solutions.

Sherlock Holmes has many successors, to keep us amused in our leisure hours—Poirot and Lord Peter Wimsey, Dr. Thorndyke and Inspector French and many more, the unfailing heroes, ever successful in the war on crime, bringing the murderer to justice, and thus giving us the feeling that the world is not only an exciting place to live in, but the home of law and order as well.

A group of Shakespearean actors of doubtful financial standing were lounging in the bar of a village inn. Their manager entered and addressed the leading actor: "Don't forget we're playing 'Romeo and Juliet' to-night."

"'Romeo and Juliet,' eh? replied the leading man. "I can't possibly play Romeo with three days' growth. Give me a bob for a shave."

The manager was staggered.

"A bob! Cut it out We'll play 'Macbeth.'"

* * *

The rector prided himself on his oratorical powers. He was describing the downward path of the sinner, and used the metaphor of a ship drifting and going to pieces on the rocks. A sailor in the audience was deeply interested.

"The waves dash over her!" bellowed the rector. "Her sails are split! Her yards are gone! Her masts are shivered! Her helm is useless! She is driving ashore! There seems no hope! Can nothing be done to save her?"

The sailor rose in his seat. His eyes wide with excitement.

"Let go the anchor, ye luber"! he roared.

We have promoted this Department from page 5 to 4 —though really it is a sort of "kicking upstairs."

We did not interfere with its location so far—in spite of its interfering with our lay-out—because we half expected it to make its exit before long. But the baby is thriving still and we have got to find a permanent home for it—at least as long as our Readers continue to dote upon it. Henceforth, therefore, look out for your favourite column on this page.

Here is this week's selection from our correspondence:

*

Dogs In The (Literary) Manger

"You bewail that the response is regrettably meagre to your invitation for English translations of vernacular stories. As one interested in this aspect of literature, allow me to bring the following facts before your notice:

Sometime ago my fancy was caught by a little Gujarati story (one amongst many other short ones). Something about the quaint pathos of this slender little story moved me to translate it into English. My sister, who is on the Editorial staff of a woman's magazine, thought she would publish it in one of their monthlies. Accordingly, she wrote to the author asking for his permission. This was more than three months ago. Up to this date there has been no reply from him. Later on, when I read your invitation in the Weekly, I thought I would try once again. This time I approached the Publishers and my experience has been most discouraging if not disconcerting. For a story of eight to ten printed pages which barely cover six typed foolscap sheets, the Publishers demand the preposterous sum of Rs. 35. Can you wonder if cold water is thrown over one's enthusiasm at the very first attempt?"

(Miss) S. P. B.

Bombay.

No, we don't! Though we were hoping for the best, we had half anticipated this sort of development. There will be always dogs in the manger, as good old Aesop pointed out long, long ago. They will neither eat the grass themselves nor allow others to eat it!

Translation from one language into another is not such an easy, mechanical job, as many of our writers and publishers seem to think. It, too, requires literary merit of a high order. Translation of a story from an Indian language into English actually confers a benefit on the original author by making him known to a far wider circle of readers and thus enhances his reputation. To quote two classic examples, one may mention Fitzgerald's translation of Omar Khayam's "Rubaiyat" and, in our own times, the translation of Tagore's "Gitanjali" which won for him the Nobel Prize.

The fee of rupees 35 demanded from our correspondent, if not preposterous, is certainly unreasonable. Knowing our publishers as we do, we wonder whether the firm concerned had paid the original author himself at even one-third the rate they demanded from the would-be translator!

It is a greater pity, however, that the author himself did not evince any interest at all in the proposition! Or is he, too, keeping his publisher company in the literary manger? In that case our advice to Reader S. P. B. is to let well alone.—Ed.

P.S. We will certainly give publicity to similar experiences of other Readers. And we may add that we always give permission for the translation of stories which we publish provided only an acknowledgment is made to BCW. —Ed.

Between Ourselves

*

The Fifth Freedom

"The last issue of BCW had something to offer on "Shorthand, Woman and Freedom." I admit that "Shorthand" has given woman the "legs" to stand on, but I wonder whether it has really given her the 'Freedom.' A progressive lady once declared—so goes a witty paradox of G. K. Chesterton—"No longer shall I take any dictation" and the next moment, she became a short-hand typist! Evidently, the paradox means more than meets the ear.

H. S. PYATI.

Bombay.

Yes. So we asked our artist to make it visible to the eyes and here is the result:

'Why wouldn't she learn shorthand?' "She said that she'd allow no man to dictate to her."

Evidently, the modern miss is more of a wholehogger than Chesterton's lady, who probably did not anticipate that shorthand would give her successors legs not merely to stand on but also, sometimes, to sit on—as Walter Winchell said. Or, did he?—Ed.

*

"New Life"

A little 'announcement': NEW LIFE the new Indian weekly, will be born on the 5th of April. A sixteen page paper, it will carry a national and international service, features of various types, pictures, illustrations and cartoons. In the main the purpose of NEW LIFE is to fill up the gaps that the existing press may have left.

I'm announcing the birth of NEW LIFE in advance not because it is an event of great importance. I would not be so presumptuous. However, to come to life without even as much as a howdedo to brother editors would be rank discourtesy on my part. On behalf of my colleagues and myself may I assure you that NEW LIFE will endeavour to live in a comradely way with the journalistic fraternity, to serve the people, and to maintain and enhance the prestige and power of Indian journalism. India needs not only a free press, but a powerful press.

SURESH VAIDYA.

Bombay.

We hail "New Life"? Who will not, especially when it is known that it is being brought out by one who was on the London staff of LIFE and TIME? Suresh Vaidya hit the headlines three years ago when he refused to be conscripted in the British Army and voluntarily went to jail. We have been expecting his present venture ever since he returned home and we are glad that, at long last, it will make its debut soon. We understand that it is going to be the concern of working journalists only and that no "big money" is behind it to pull the strings. And provided Comrade Vaidya does neither look forward to big money (as so many among our fraternity are unfortunately doing at present,) he will be able to infuse a new life into his readers.—Ed.

*

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

Sardar Ajit Singh

BACK HOME AFTER FORTY YEARS EXILE!

The Amazing Odyssey Of An Indian Revolutionary

BY V. S. JOSHI

In Europe

Amongst the exiled patriots of mother India, who for decades together traversed continents, faced starvation, and courted life-taking risks in quest of freedom for their country, stands predominant the veteran revolutionary Sardar Ajitsingh, who has returned to India after forty long years of exile, And even with these tribulations, his slogan of 'away with the foreigner" has not grown a whit less than what it was when he left India.

The life-account of Sardar Ajitsiugh reads like a romance. This veteran revolutionary was born at the village of Khadkhadbudruk in the Jullunder District in the land of the five rivers, in 1884. Ajitsingh finished his primary education at Banga and then joined the Anglo-Sanskrit high school at Jullunder. A brilliant student of his high school, Ajitsingh passed his matriculation examination when he was sixteen! At school Sanskrit was his favourite subject. And so to become a pandit in Sankrit, he hit upon a plan to run away from home to Benares, and sent his younger brother Kishansing to Benares to make arrangements for the same. His elderly relatives, however, got scent of his intention and the plan failed.

Contact With Lajpatrai

Ajitsingh next turned his talent towards law. But immediately on his joining the Law College at Bareilly he fell sick and it proved a long illness which shattered his health. On one occasion his condition became serious. He was removed to the Mayo hospital and after some weeks got a discharge. He remained convalescing at Layalpur for many months

When his health was fully restored Ajitsingh, decided to stay at Lahore. For there was in that city, the charming personality of the late Lala Lajpatrai whose patriotic fervour impressed young Ajit. Lalaji was the principal of the D.A.V. college and while studying in the college, Ajitsingh became an active Arya Samajist and a social worker. He began to write articles for periodicals, one of which "The Woes of Widowhood" was much appreciated by contemporary leaders. He then established a Hindu orphanage and aspired "to train up these little ones into militant volunteers in freedom's struggle" Ajitsingh helped the cow-protection movement and for his livelihood he earned money by tuitions to students desirous of appearing for the I.C.S. examination.

Ajitsingh soon established himself as the leader of nationalist youths and when the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale, visited Lahore, he took a leading part in the receptions accorded to the liberal leader. Ajitsingh heard many speeches of Gokhale; but his innate revolutionary nature made him exclaim.

"How can you force the Britishers to quit India by mere words? It will need brave acts!!"

With this thought he joined the band of patriots like Lajpatrai, Lala Dunichand, Lalchand Phatak, and Sardar Kartarsingh. The year 1906 saw a huge political upheaval against the partition of Bengal. Ajitsingh's emotional spirit got ruffled. He went to the Calcutta session of the Congress in December along with Lala Rambhaj Dutt and Bakshi (now Sir) Tekchand! Gokhale had recently returned from England and counselled patience. His opposite party was led by the fiery Lokmanya Tilak.

The distrust of Britishers had run so high, that even Dadabhai Nowrojee as the President roared in the session: "Had I been young I would have risen in revolt for Swaraj!" Tilak fully exploited this message and got his famous four point programme passed by the session.

Extremist Leader Of Youth

Fanned by this lead, Ajitsingh after the session was over, met the young Bengal revolutionaries like Rash Behari Bose and leaders like Arbindo Bose and drew up a common line of action. He returned to Punjab and threw himself fully into the Swadeshi movement. He addressed hundreds of meetings, organised processions along with Lajpatrai. Sir Denzil Ibetson, the Governor of the Punjab in a striking memoir fully paints the devastating effect of this lead. He says "They have aroused able success. In Lahore it has result. feelings of disloyalty with considered serious unrest. Europeans are insulted and they are now pushing through the villages of the Chenab Canal colony and Barri Doab."

In these last two regions, the proposed change in the cess, gave the patriot a weapon. The Sardar launched a movement against the Act. Arrests, firings, lathi-charges and repression mounted in proportion, till atlast, even the Railwaymen struck work in sympathy. Ajitsingh's fearlessness knew no bounds. At last he was served with an order asking him not to make any speeches. In May, however, at a place guarded by three hundred policemen Ajitsingh went on a platform and challenging the policemen, "Arrest me if you dare," delivered one of his best speeches! He however, was not arrested then.

Arrest And Deportation

As the May of 1907, dawned, the Britishers thought a half centenary of the War of 1837 would mark a serious revolt. And so the wheels of repression too, moved fast. And Ajitsingh lent the Government a sure excuse to trap him. The learned Punjabi Prof. Ambaprasad after five years' imprisonment came to Punjab. With his consent Ajitsingh joined "The Hindustan" and wrote a number of inflammatory books like "Gadar 1857" ("Revolt of 1857") "Deshi Fauz" ("National Army") and others. They were however proscribed one by one! Side by side with this, Ajitsingh established close contacts with armymen. The latter had heard his fame and met him in secret. On this the Punjab Government issued a warrant of arrest against Ajitsingh. But a past-master in political movements, he went underground. For days the Government hunt was on. The whole of the Punjab buzzed with rumours about Ajitsingh's novel exploits. Considerable excitement prevailed for days. Atlast, on 2nd June 1907, Ajitsingh was arrested at Amritsar to the great relief of the Government. He was then deported to Mandalay along with Lala Lajpatrai, under the infamous Regulation III of 1818, which down to the days of Jai Prakash recently afforded Government the revengeful legal arm.

Echo In London

The deportation of Lajpatrai and Ajitsingh sent a wave of excitement and resentment not only throughout Hindustan but it crossed oceans and nations till it reached the other side of English Channel. At London that time was a den of daring Indian revolutionaries under the lead of Swatantryaveer Savarkar.

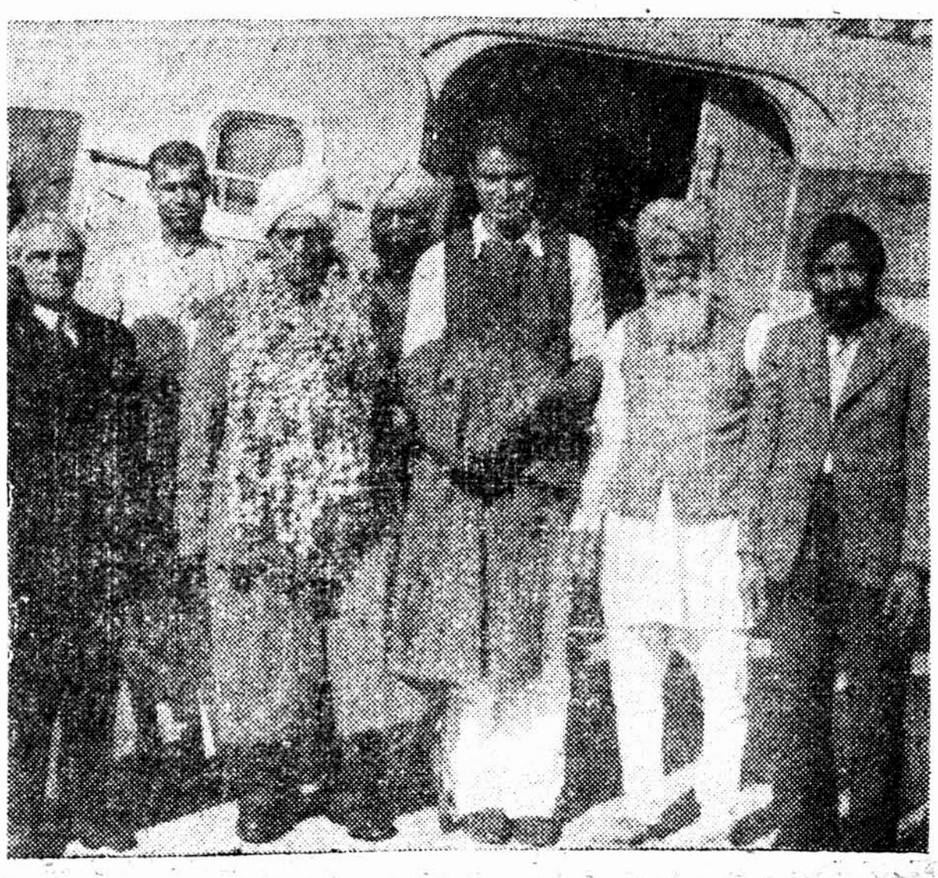
Savarkar had only on the 10th of May celebrated openly the anniversary of 1857. And these deportations added to his violent exortation to the youths to swear by India's freedom. He wrote to the "Kal", about the pitch of that anger in many columns. A few lines from Madam Kama, then amongst the revolutionaries, give a glimpse. Says she—"If we all bravely speak like Lajpatrai how many forts and prisons can hold us all? I wish I could break open the very prison and bring out Lala Lajpatrai."

Ajitsingh was released after six months. Within a day he joined the extremist party of Tilak at Surat and won Tilak's applause for his work. The warrant of arrest soon again, woke Ajitsingh up to the danger and he disappeared from public view. He then went to Nepal. There his friends Anandkishwar and Ambaprasad were arrested. Ajitsingh's brother, Kishansingh asked for Nepal's help. The King of Nepal, however, for political reasons denied it, yet kept the former in good custody as a token of goodwill!

Escape To Iran

Thus disappointed Ajitsingh resolved to leave India. With Moulana Ziaul Huq and Ambaprasad he went to Karachi and in a boat left for Iran. He revealed himself in Iran, and established contacts with Indian revolutionaries inside India. He met the Foreign Minister Sd. Ziauddin and Raza Shah Pehelvi. Britain's agents pursued him and once even surrounded his residence. His host gave him a mask and opened fire on the invaders. In the confusion that followed, Ajitsingh again escaped!

On another occasion his whereabouts came to be known to his enemies by the interception of a letter. He, therefore, set upon going to Iraq. Turning into a camel driver,



Back In India

In Iran

he mixed with a caravan group of four thousand travellers, and though all camels were searched, his being on the last one, escaped from the tired hands of the search party.

His friend Ambaprasad, however, was captured. He was sentenced to be blown from the mouth of the cannon. The patriot Ambaprasad was a student of Yoga science. On the day of sentence, he was found in his cell dead in Samadhi. His shrine is still famous in Iran as "Hindi Pirki Kabar!"

Thus berieved, Ajitsingh met Kemal Pasha in Turkey with a sad heart. And then through Austria went on to Germany. At the beginning of the first world war he returned to Turkey. At that time he raised an Indian national army. But the British won the war and all this attempt came to nought.

Bhagatsingh's Martyrdom

For eighteen years thereafter Ajitsingh remained in unknown places. In 1931, a British Lady Literateur published his life account in England. His brother Kishansingh thereupon pursued the matter and received a reply from Ajit from Brazil. From India, Ajitsingh received tragic news. After a perilous and brave feat of patriotic revolt, his nephew Sardar Bhagatsingh was at last to be hanged in March 1932. Ajitsingh's heart melted and he strove hard to return to India, but in vain.

Bhagatsingh died a brave death without his uncle by his side.

In 1935, Ajitsingh migrated to Italy. He became a professor in the Eastern Education University. Old in body and bent by suffering his spirit lay yet unvanquished. When the second world war started his quest of Indian freedom again made him zealous. And he founded the India Freedom Committee. He began to broadcast over the Rome Radio. In Europe he raised the Azad Hind fouz. Like Rash Behari in Japan he proved the veteran adviser to Subhash when the latter went to Europe!

Arrest In Europe

Ajitsingh campaign continued till the fall of Mussolini with whom he had acquired great intimacy. As Badoglio came to power, Ajit went into the wilderness and carried on his clandestine activities. A great search was made but without avail.

Finally in Germany on 2nd May, 1945, the Allies captured him. He was kept in an internment camp till April, 1946. He suffered. But when Indian nationalists came to power in India, his release was ordered.

He was then removed to a hospital as he was ill. On December 9, he was thus released. It was only on December 31st that he came to London. The Indians in London literally invaded the station of King Cross as he alighted from the train and greeted him with vociferous shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad." Batteries of cameramen and showers of boquets saw him cross the platform. A strong police force under orders of the High

(Continued on Page 21)

"Between Ourselves" On Page 4

When Nehru And Jinnah Were HMG's Guests In London

Thousands of people in Britain who consider finding a bottle of whisky or good wine for sale a major triumph must have read with mixed feelings Mr. Dalton's recent announcement that the Government Hospitality Fund has enough wine in stock for the next three years.

Actually, however, although Britain manages to provide her distinguished foreign visitors with hospitality befitting a Great Power, the cost to the tax-payer is small, and the supplies of food and drink used that would otherwise be available in the ordinary market altogether negligible.

During the war the expenditure actually fell below the pre-war level, because the opportunity of entertaining distinguished vistors occurred so rarely. And even now the Government is only spending £50,000 a year on them, which works out at about a farthing per head for each British subject.

UNO DELEGATES

Occasionally, however, a special occasion demands extraordinary expenditure, and last February Mr. Dalton had to ask Parliament to give him an extra £15,000. Critics who pointed out that it was rather indelicate to ask for this money at the very moment when the Government was entertaining hundreds of UNO delegates in London were told that it was for this purpose that the money was wanted.

Many people who do not grudge the money are dissatisfied with the way

By

R. F. Lambert

in which it is spent. At present Government hospitality centres around three famous London hotels—Claridge's the Savoy and the Dorchester. Why should the nation's guests be virtually confined to the capital, so untypical of Britain as a whole? Why should they not be taken to see the indusrial north, or the lovely mountain scenery of Wales and Scotland? These are questions to which one-armed Colonel Sir Eric Crankshaw, Britain's official host, is giving close attention.

A WORRYING JOB

A start in the right direction was made when the UNO delegates were taken to dinner at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and in future the nation's guests will be invited to travel more widely. The trouble is that in these feverish days they so rarely have the time. Lunch at Buckingham Palace, an afternoon going round the House of Commons, and perhaps a dinner at the India Office are often all that can be squeezed in.

Even so, Sir Eric has a worrying job seeing that his guests are properly looked after.

During the visit of the Indian leaders, care had to be taken that Pandit Nehru (so often a guest of His Majesty in quite another capacity) was not offered any food originating from the cow (sacred to Hindus) or that Mr. Jinnah did not find himself in front of a plate of Moslem-abominated bacon or roast pork.

Actually the Moslem leader breakfasted comfortably at Claridge's off eggs. toast and coffee, but many of the Indians would eat only plain fish. Pandit Nehru's vegetarian secretary Trilok Singh was found to have a liking for tomatoes on toast.

MOST DIFFICULT VISITORS

Perhaps the most difficult visitors to deal with are Arabs, for besides their strict and often exotic notions of food they usually take the opportunity to examine every possible aspect of the western way of living. When the Amir of Transjordan paid us a visit he spent most of his time examining engineering works and putting in some practice with machine-guns at Aldershot.

King Amanulla of Afghanistan went one better than this when he insisted on going for a ride in a tank. He also had a trip in a submarine, and spent a lot of time inspecting some of Britain's biggest car factories. Sir Eric has to keep in close touch with prominent industrialists, as well as the Service Departments, in order to give his guests what they want.

These Arab potentates, who regard hospitality as a sacred duty and themselves spend vast sums on it, are always treated with special consideration.

The Arab (he must be nameless) who asked for nothing but a famous London actress for his harem had, however, to be regretfully refused.

MASTER ENTERTAINER

The man who is entrusted with the task of dispensing hospitality on behalf of 45,000,000 Britons learnt his job at the Peace Conference at Versailles, where he provided for the needs of the Supreme War Council. Colonel Sir Eric Crankshaw probably knows more about official entertaining than any other living person. A walking encyclopedia of social ttiquette, he has to see that the right people are invited to the right parties in the right order of procedure, and mistakes are often bitterly resented.

He has to see that transport is provided with up-to-the-minute punctuality, that suitable entertainment is ready for spare moments, and that everything is done for the visitor's comfort. Hotel accommodation alone is a nightmare, and the Government wine cellar, although well provided at the moment, has to be carefully watched. And all this has to be done at prices that satisfy the watchdogs at a by no means over generous Treasury.

A visitor to more official lunches, dinners and receptions than anyone else in Britain, Sir Eric drinks only water, and eats sparingly. Originally he was an officer in the Royal Fusiliers, and when he can indulge his personnal tastes — which is not often he goes off for a game of golf. Despite the loss of an arm in an air crash, he is a good player.

CONSTANT WHIRL

In matters of etiquette he is assisted by Sir John Monk, Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, who is an expert on questions of precedence, and can ensure that visitors are not presented to the King and Queen in the wrong order or other similar blunders made.

Between them these two expert entertainers look after hundreds of V.I.P.'s annually, and live in a constant whirl of official gaiety that to them is far less enjoyable than a quiet day of rest in the country.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 5,000 bottles of compound vitamin tablets, each bottle containing 1000 tablets, manufactured in U.S.A. in November 1944, located at No. 3. I.R.B.S.D., Panagarh, *at reserve Price Rs.* 1/8/- *per bottle.* Bids for minimum of 1000 bottles.
2. 25 unused Bitumen Mobile Mixers, 15 cubic ft., with soil stabilizer and drier and with petrol engine on pneumatic tyres, located at Engineering Stores Depot (Machinery), Kankinara, 24 Parganas, Bengal, *at reserve price Rs.* 15,000 *per mixer.* Bids for any quantity.
3. 1900 unused Indian-made chain pipe wrenches, for ¾ in. to 4 in. pipes, located at E.S.D., Harbanspura, *at reserve price Rs.*14/- *per wrench.* Bids for minimum of 100 wrenches.
4. One unused British-made Salt Bath Furnace, EFCO-Ajax- Hultgreen size H.S.S.32. with salt container 10 in. x 10 in., suitable for use up to 14,000°C, located at Messrs. Britannia Engineering Co., Ltd., Titagurh, *at reserve price Rs.* 10,000/-.
5. 790 cwts. of Galvanized Stay Wire M.S., in 7 strands of 10 SWG, located at Engineer Stores Depot, Calcutta, *at reserve price Rs.* 27/8/- *per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.
6. 300 cwts. of hard brass wire in different sizes, 2 SWG to 27 SWG, *at reserve price Rs.* 85/- *per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.
7. 845,000 cast iron electrodes 8 SWG, *at reserve price Rs.* 800/- *per* 100,000 *electrodes.* Bids for minimum of 100,000 electrodes.
8. 275,000 cast iron electrodes 12 SWG, *at reserve price Rs.* 800/- *per* 100,000 *electrodes.* Bids for minimum of 100,000 electrodes.
9. 3,150,000 quasi are mild steel electrodes 8 SWG. *at reserve price Rs.* 1000/- *per* 100,000 *electrodes.* Bids for minimum of 100,000 electrodes.

   Items 6, 7, 8 and 9 are located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cheoki.
10. 10,000 unused durries, 6 feet x 3 feet, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnporer *at reserve price Rs.* 1/8/- *per durry.* Bids fo, minimum of 5,000 durries.
11. 785,000 unused cotton cloth bags 8 in.x12in. (fabricated from one piece of thick dosooti cloth) located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cheoki, *at reserve price Rs.* 62/8/- *per* 1000 *bags.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 bags.
12. 490,000 unused cotton cloth bags of the same description as in 11 above, located at Central Provision Depot. Dehu Road, *at reserve price Rs.* 62/8/- *per* 1000 *bags.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 bags.
13. 35,000 unused cotton cloth bags of the same description as in 11 above, located at Ordnance Depot, Harbanspura, *at reserve price Rs.* 62/8/- *per* 1000 *bags.* Bids for whole quantity only.
14. 33,000 jute mattresses, located at E.S.D. (Machinery), Mayo Road, Lahore, *at reserve price Rs.* 10/- *per mattress.* Bids for minimum of 5000 mattresses.
15. 1,600 rolls of unused ½ in.-mesh camouflage netting, each roll 5 ft. x 150 ft., located at E.S.D., Harbanspura, *at reserve price Rs.* 8/- *per roll.* Bids for whole quantity only. Export allowed.
16. 15,300 rolls of unused 3 in.-mesh camouflage netting each roll 5 ft.x 150 ft., located at E.S.D., Harbanspura, *at reserve price Rs.* 5/- *per roll.* Bids for minimum of 2,000 rolls. Export allowed.

Quantities of items 1, 3 and 5 to 16 inclusive are approximate.

AC/247

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi by April 6th, 1947 will be accepted. OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by April 14th, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on April 7th, 1947. Stores must be removed by April 29th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is".

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS16", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Regional Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay. Lahore and Cawnpore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection

How Britain Entertains Her Official Visitors

THE VENUE OF A DREAM

To-day, the cherished dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of India's Interim Government, comes true with the plenary session of the first Asian Relations Conference in historic Purana Qila, Delhi's 400-year-old fortress.

The hoary walls of this citadel, which saw the arrival and departure of Humayun's armies and the success-es of the Afghan adventurer Sher Shah Suri, will witness to-day the reception of the chosen few of Asia—delegates from the four corners of the great eastern continent.

The backdrop to this historic assembly is not warlike, but peaceful and modern; the accent not on the past, but on the future; the keynote —collaboration The splendours of the Moghul durbar have given place to streamlined elegance, U.N.O. style.

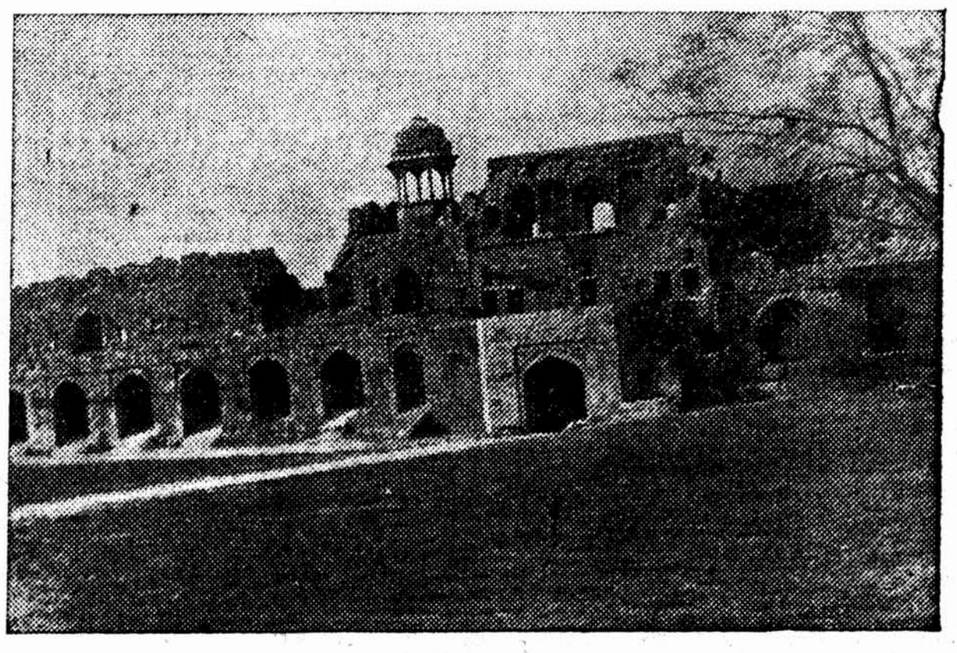
Convened by the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Conference will review the position of Asia in the post-war world, exchange ideas on problems that are of common interest to all Asian countries, and study ways and means of promoting closer contacts between the Asiatic peoples.

Historic Site

As the delegates of over 30 Asian countries walk up the Conference pandal, they will be treading on a stretch of ground associated by some with the Epic Age. For tradition has it that the mound on which Purana Qila stands is the site of Yudhishtra's ancient city, Indraprastha, mentioned in the Mahabharata. Be that as it may, the antiquity of the site has been accepted by more than one historian. There is the view that if excavations are carried out in and around the time-worn walls of Humayun's citadel, a civilisation as old as that of the Indus Valley may come to light.

Built by Humayun in the 1530's, when he moved his capital from Agra to Delhi, the Fort as it stands to-day is but a shadow of its past glory. Gone is the gaiety and glittering pomp of the old Moghul Court—and where the princes and nobles rubbed shoulders with fabulous wealth and revelled in luxury in the Royal Palace of the Second Moghul the spider to-day weaves its lonely web!

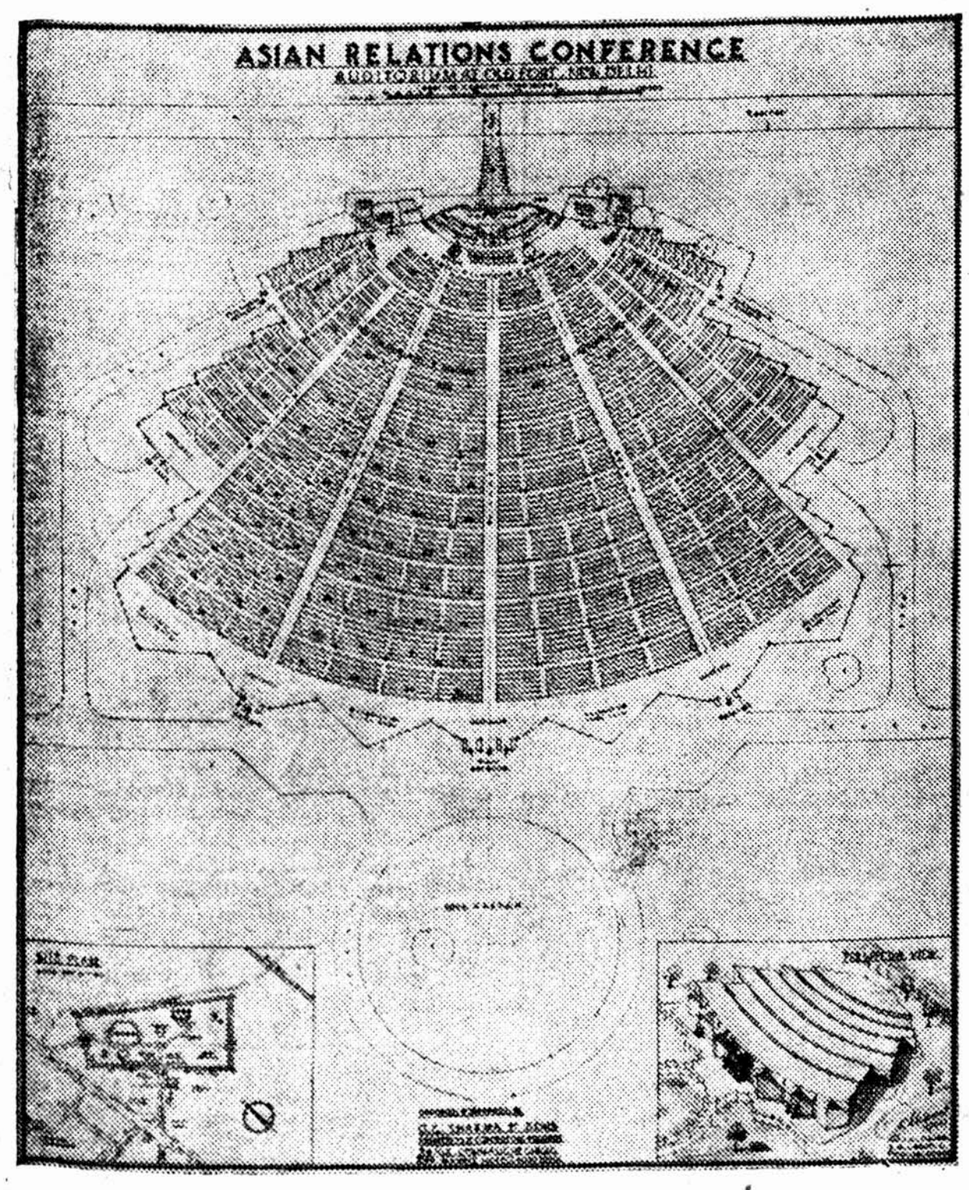
History lies heavily on the crumbled battlements and mighty walls of Purana Qila. During his unsteady rule, Humayun had little time to stay in the Royal Palace. Innumerable campaigns kept him away from the capital, and finally the success of Sher Shah drove him out of India. Sher Shah came to the throne of Delhi and in his reign built the beautiful mosque and the adjoining



A View of Purana Qiula

By P. M. M. MENON

A 400-year-old citadel is the scene of the historic Asian Relations Conference



octagonal st ● ure, Sher Mandal, that survive to this day.

Treasured Relic

The mosque, known as the Qila Kona Mosque or Sher Shah's mosque, is one of the most treasured relics of Delhi's glorious past. It is not only among the most perfect monuments of Hindu-Muslim architecture, but is also one of the most striking buildings in non-Mughal style. Its recessed portals and small domes reflect Persian influence, but the workmanship is essentially Indian. Red sandstone combined with artistic delicacy with white and black marble and perfect proportions are the outstanding features of this sixteenth century cathedral mosque.

The Sher Mandal which stands on raised ground within a few yards of the mosque is built entirely of red sandstone. It is not known what purpose it served during Sher Shah's reign, but after the restoration of the Mughal rule Humayun used it as his library.

Sher Shah's death in 1545 broke up the Afghan rule and within a decade the destiny of Delhi—and of India was once again in Mughal hands. An exile for some 15 years, Humayun returned to his Delhi citadel-palace in 1555.

But his stay was short-lived. One evening in January 1556, such is the popular belief, while seated on the roof of the Sher Mandal, Humayun heard the Muezzin's call from the mosque nearby. In his hurry to reach the mosque he slipped and fell headlong on the ground. The broken step, seen to this day, on the staircase of Sher Mandal is believed to be the one from which Humayun fell.

Another Landmark

The shelves seen in Sher Mandal are believed to have once held Humayun's books, and who, though he had little leisure, was a great patron of learning. The Mughal Emperor's interests included mathematics and astronomy, and had it not been for his premature death Purana Qila would have been the site of an observatory.

For some 400 years—from Humayun's death to this day — the history of the Fort has been eventless: years of bleak oblivion in strange contrast to its regal and proud vestments of bygone days.

But the chronicler of the future will have yet another landmark to record — the historic conference that is now being held. The cycle of creation does not cease and may be in the years to come the peoples of many lands will look back with pride to Purana Qila where phoenix-like, from the ruins of centuries arose the first pillars of a new Asia.

More than 10,000 people are expected daily to attend the sessions of the Asian Relations Conference which meets in the countryard of the 400-year-old fortress of Purana Quila at New Delhi.

An immense pandal has been erected and the plan above shows its design which is based on the lay-out of the U.N.O. Assembly at New York.

The pandal is in the form of a sector with the platform in the apex. On the dais will sit the President, flanked by the heads of the 30 delegations which are attending. In front and to the right of the President is the raised rostrum from which the speeches will be made. Opposite, to the left, is a platform from which announcements will be made.

The four blocks curving round the front of the dais will be reserved for the members of the visiting delegations and behind them stretch the terraced blocks for visitors. Provision has been made for 200 Pressmen who will be accommodated in two blocks to the right and left of the visiting delegations seats.

DELHI LETTER

Departmental Imperialism In Full Swing

From Our Special Correspondent

The communal unrest more than the labour unrest is disrupting the economic life of the country. The Government has so far followed the line of least resistance and as a result of Wavell's disruptive methods is once again reverting to type i. e. a congerie of departmental slums.

NEW DELHI.

"A rot has set in India's economic life. There is nothing on the economic front to relieve and much to deepen the anxiety felt generally as regards the eventful outcome of the present critical stage." This is the considered opinion expressed in the latest issue of Tata Quarterly. The other salient points stressed by the Quarterly are:—

(1) A significant feature in the price increases has been the sharp rise of the index of 'manufactures' which had so far resisted the upward pressure.

(2) The index of industrial raw materials, which had been slowly been creeping upwards in the first half of 1946, took a spectacular jump of sixty-four points in October and November, and went up to 359.

(3) In Bombay the cost of living, which had been increasing since January, 1946 saw towards the end of that year an increase in both marked and unseasonal.

(4) The index for food articles rose by eleven points and that of clothing group by six points in the last quarter of 1946.

(5) Production of coal in the quarter ended December declined by twelve per cent as compared to that in the preceding quarter. Despatches of coal at twenty-two million tons were three and a half million tons lower than in the preceding year and short by over eight million tons of the present demand for coal.

(6) The quarter ended December saw a sharp reduction in the output of jute manufacture; fourteen per cent lower than in the preceding quarter and twenty-one per cent lower than in the last quarter of 1945. The production of cloth declined by 11 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

(7) The volume of freight moved by the railways, which had been declining month by month since January 1946, was further sharply declined.

THE ROT CONTINUES

This is the balance sheet, formulated by impartial observers, in no way hostile to the present rulers of India. The rot continues and is daily becoming deeper. The communal killings more than labour unrest is disrupting the economic life of the country. The Government has so far followed the line of least resistance. This is partly due to the bi-partisan character of the Interim Government and partly because it had had not real co-operation either from the workers or from the employers. Greater rot has set in the administrative machinery of the Government itself. It has ceased to

(Continued on Page 16)

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MEDICAL ADLETS.

Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees by post. Prospectus free. Registrar. H. University Sialkot. (4853)

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AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Assam Tea Co. Ltd., bought of M/S. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., in a running condition with a granted area of 2444.80 acres including valuable Forests, Tools, Plant & Machinery. Shares worth Rs. 4,78,950/- have already been subscribed out of issued Capital Rs. 5,00,000/- Authorised Capital of the Company Rs. 8,00,000/- and expected crop of the year 3500 Mds. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12. Chowringhee Square. Calcutta. (2143)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Darjeeling Terai Tea Corporation Ltd. of 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. having a garden with total grant (Govt. lease) of 1075 acres of which 373 acres are under tea cultivation. Annual income and expenditure from Tea of the garden expected Rs. 150,000/- and Rs. 75,000/- respectively, leaving thereby expected annual profit Rs. 75,000/-. For full particulars please write to the Head Office of the Company. (2144)

Sole Agents for Indian Pencil Factory for ready stocks apply East and West Trading Co., Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 22904. (2344)

Wanted Agents or Stockists for Pearl, Horn & Nut Buttons. Diamond Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (5264)

Wanted agents and stockists for Embossers, Stitchings and plates. Azad Company, Aligarh. (1856)

HOTELS (IN HILL STATION)

Ranikhet, U.P. 6000. Beautiful Views of eternal Himalayan range. NORTON'S HOTEL provides comfortable accommodation. English and Indian dishes. Phone and Taxi in the premises. Apply The Manager. (5116)

INDIAN DANCING

Learn Indian Dancing at your residence by pictorial-lessons. Latest prospectus free. Art-Culture Centre, 40Q, Lachmansingh Ravi Road, Lahore. (5111)

BUSINESS OFFERS.

Importers of Hardware & General Goods should contact with Sutlej Metal Works. Ferozepore City. (2622)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of Scammel Trailors at Worli Dhobi Ghat advertised to take place TO-DAY has been POSTPONED.

BENNET & CO.

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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Books by Mahatma Gandhi—Just Ready. 1. To the protagonists of Pakistan, containing his views on Pakistan, the burning topic of the day. Price Rs. 6/8/-. 2. Ramanama, The Infallible Remedy, price Rs. 2/8/-. 3. Daridra-Narayana, our Duty in Food and Cloth Crisis and how to overcome it, price Rs. 3/-. Sole Distributors:—Rupa & Co., Rupa House, 107, South Malaka Road, Allahabad. (5268)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Reconditioned British made printing & box making machinery for sale write for latest lists—Morgan Milton Ltd., 43-Park Mansions. Calcutta. (5319)

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

A new Morris 8 H.P. 4 Door Sedan for immediate disposal—Owner transferred, Contact "Kohinoor" Plot 441, Shradanand Cross Road —King's Circle. (2140)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Rupees Twenty-five thousand's Insurance Policy for an investment of Rupees five hundred. For Natural Death Rupees Twenty-five thousand. Accidental Death Rupees Fifty thousand. Loans will be given for Sickness, Education, Marriages, Business, for Buying or Building House. Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere to work in spare time. Daily income Rupees Hundred! Before insuring of every kind in any Company of the world, please obtain expert advice from us. Apply immediately Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Post Box Number—713, Bombay. 1. Telegraphic Address:—"Bhogilalco", Bombay. (5303)

Wanted—Thorium Nitrate with 1 per cent Cerium Nitrate Quantity available, rate and packing may be furnished through Box No. 2430 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—American Salted Biscuits in fancy air-tight carton. Satya Charan Dutt, manufacturer and dealer in Biscuits, Confectioneries and Stationeries, 99/3, Canning Street. Calcutta. Phone B.B. 5500. (2555)

Carpet and Rug Weavers Co., Mirzapur, U.P. Finest designs Rs. 17/- yard embossed 20/- 5103

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 22.

The local cotton market was very steady on improved buying. It was reported that the Government recently bought some cotton as the prices reached floor level and this cotton was passed at Government survey.

The market opened at Rs. 437/8 for May delivery and improved at Rs. 438. The export figures as given out by the Commerce Member do not look like the allotted quota of 5 lakhs.

There was steady buying and May improved at Rs. 438/12. The market feeling was better and closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

I C C March	Rs.	430	0 0
I C C May		430	10 0
I C C July		452	6 0
I C C September		462	2 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1792 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 20.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
May	437	434-1/2	436-5/8
July	450	447	449-7/8
Sept.	460	456-1/2	459-3/4
Karachi 4F May	46/15/6	46/11/6	46/14/9

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 21.

May	34.74+20
July	33.00+38
October	29.95+46
December	28.97+35
January	28.82+35
March	28.57+40
Middling Spot	35.89+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 21.

May	34.58+13
July	32.99+42
October	29.98+53
December	29.09+50
March	28.62+52
Middling Spot	35.00+15

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 21.

March	2.76 to 2.76
May	2.55 to 2.55-1/4
July	2.24 to 2.24-1/4
September	2.15-1/2 to 2.16

LONDON WHEAT

London, March 21.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. G. B. March/April quoted 103

Madras Stock Market To Reopen On Monday

MADRAS, March 21.

The Madras Stock Market will reopen for business on Monday the 24th inst. All outstanding deliveries in respect on transactions upto close of business on first March 1947 shall be completed by delivery or adjustment on or before 31st March 1947. Deliveries remaining uncompleted in the manner aforesaid shall be completed by covering without notice. The buying in rule shall stand suspended till close of business on Monday the 31st March 1947.

Transactions done on and from 24th March 1947, shall be on terms that delivery in respect of shares sold shall be completed on or before the corresponding day of the next week, and if that day happens to be a holiday on the subsequent working day. In the event of default in delivery, the buyer shall be entitled to get the shares covered against the seller without notice on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, March 21.

	Dol.
American Telephone and Telegraph	166-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	30-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	39-1/2
Chase National Bank	36
Sinclair Oil	15-3/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	56
General Electric Co.	35-7/8
General Motors	60-3/8
Ingersol Rand	118-3/4
International Nickel	32-3/4
National City Bank of New York	39-1/2
New York Central Nickel Co.	18-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-1/2
Texas Corporation	60
Union Carbon & Carbide	100-3/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	49
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	73
Western Union Telegraph	20-1/8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 22.

The Bullion market is passing through anxious period. The settlement still remains unfinished and the Board is meeting again this afternoon. The President resigned but he has now withdrawn his resignation owing to requests from other members.

There was no forward business in Vaishakh silver as the price reached the maximum level of Rs. 156. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 168, Vaishak gold opened at Rs. 101 and after declining at Rs. 100/8 improved at Rs. 101/6. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 104/4.

Later on quotations were as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	166	4	0
Vaishak Delivery	156	0	0
Ready Gold	103	0	0
Vaishakh Delivery	100	10	0

GOLD DROPS ON MEXICAN BULLION EXCHANGE

MEXICO CITY, March. 21 (U.P.A.): Gold prices dropped on Thursday on the Mexican Bullion Exchange on the strength of reports that export permits will be issued only on condition that the Mexican Bank will be allowed to act as middleman.

It was reported that the metal must be sold to the Bank at 4.036 with the bank re-selling it at 4.75 rather than at 4.85 at which price the bank's gold was sold.

LONDON BULLION

London, March 21.

Silver Spot	44d.
Forward	43-1/2d.
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, March 21.

U. S. price of foreign silver 72-3/4 cents.

NEW YORK SILVER UP 1-7|8 CENTS

NEW YORK, March 21 (U.P.A.): The price of silver was today quoted on the New York market at 72-3|4 cents per ounce, marking an increase of 1-7|8 cents per ounce from the previous day's quotation of 70-7|8 cents per ounce.

PRODUCE MARKET

The produce market was firm with active buying upcountry advices were higher and shorts seem to be in an uncomfortable position as the British Food Ministry is anxious buyer and there are all indications in favour of further rise in prices.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality Rs. 32, Coromandal Rs. 31/8 and Bold Rs. 31/4, Groundnut oil ready Rs. 19/12 and April delivery Rs. 18/12, Castorseeds May were firm at Rs. 131 plus Rs. 1/8 penalty. Ahmedabad quotation was Rs. 11/12/6. Ready Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 160 and oil at Rs. 19, Linseed ready Rs. 29 and April May was quoted at Rs. 27/14 with Linseed oil at Rs. 21/8.

Later on May Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 131 plus penalty annas eight.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, March 22.

Closing quotations at 2-30 p.m.:—

Tata Ordinary 431; Tata Deferred 2345; Indian Iron 39/6; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 30/2; Bombay Dyeing 2302/8; Central India 423/2; Gokak 326/4; Kohinoor 743/12; Simplex 329; Swadeshi 643/12; Tata Power 1665; Associated Cement 189/8; Belapur 258/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 495; Scindia 34/10; Central Bank 130/8; New India 93/12; Tata 2nd Pref. 161/4.

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, March 21 (Reuter): Chicago grains: Despite the prospects for record breaking wheat and maize crops during 1947, prices advanced sharply on reports that the C.C.C. Chicago office would consider offers to purchase maize for shipment to western seaboard ports together with renewed firmness of Minneapolis cash wheat. Further stimulation was derived from Kansas City advices that Government purchased yesterday approximately 250,000 100 lbs. weight of flour from the South-West to supplement the export programme. The price paid was unchanged at 6.40 dollars per hundred pounds for enriched flour at Gulf

3rd Week

PLAZA DADAR

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.

Matinee: Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.

5th Week

NEW WEST END

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, & 9-30 p. m.

Matinee: Sunday 1 p. m.

Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

WADIA'S Musical Fantasy

AMAR RAJ

NASEEM (Jr.), TRILOK, NIROOPA

No Protection To Iron And Steel Industry

GOVT. DECIDES TO GIVE AID TO ALUMINIUM, CYCLE INDUSTRIES ETC.

Resolution On Tariff Boards Reports

NEW DELHI, March 22, (A. P. I.): THE GOVT. OF INDIA'S RESOLUTIONS ON THE INDIAN TARIFF BOARD'S REPORTS ON PROTECTION FOR THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, THE ANTIMONY INDUSTRY, THE ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY, THE CAUSTIC SODA AND BLEACHING POWDER INDUSTRY, PAPER AND PAPER PULP INDUSTRY, THE BICYCLES INDUSTRY, THE SEWING MACHINES INDUSTRY AND WOODSCREWS INDUSTRY ARE PUBLISHED IN A "GAZETTE OF INDIA" (EXTRAORDINARY).

STEEL:

The Board considers that the Iron and Steel Industry, which has been a protected industry since 1924, is not in need of protection any longer, and has recommended that the existing protective duties should be allowed to lapse and be replaced by revenue duties, pending the results of a detailed enquiry.

However, alloy, tool and special steels, high silicon electrical steel sheets and high carbon and spring steel wires should continue to enjoy the benefit of the existing protective duties.

ANTIMONY

The original recommendations of the Tariff Board were based on the assumption that the industry would depend exclusively on indigenous ore, and were revised when it was found that imported ore was being used. The main revised recommendations of the Board were that a Protective Duty of Rs. 60 per cwt. should be levied, and that a subsidy should be paid to the Star Metal Refinery, the only applicant for protection, equal to the difference between the sale price of Rs. 150 per cwt. and the actual cost of production in 1947 but not exceeding Rs. 13 per cwt. Since the date of the Board's report however, there have been further changes in the position. The cost of production at the refinery has fallen to Rs. 195 per cwt., while the landed cost, including duty, of imported antimony has risen to Rs. 162/8 per cwt. In view of these developments, Government have come to the conclusion that it would be unnecessary to subsidise the industry and it would be sufficient to grant protection by converting the 30 per cent 'ad valorem' revenue duty into a protective duty at the same rate. On crude antimony, however, which will be shown in a separate head in the tariff schedule, the protective 'ad valorem' duty will be 20 per cent.

ALUMINIUM:

The Board has recommended a scheme of protective duty-cum-subsidy to the industry for the period ending March, 1949. On the basis of a selling price to the consumer of Rs. 1,600 per ton for ingots and Rs. 2,450 per ton for sheets and circles a specific duty of Rs. 590 per ton on imports of ingots and sheets and circles is recommended. The Board has estimated the fair selling price of ingots produced by the Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., one of the two applicants for protection, at Rs. 2,417 per ton in 1946-1947 Rs. 2,186 in 1947-1948 and Rs. 1,900 in 1948-49; the fair selling price for the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., the only other applicant for protection, has been estimated at Rs. 2,448 per ton in 1946-1947, Rs. 2,176 in 1947-48, and Rs. 1,868 in 1948-49.

(Continued on Page 16)

Agreed Solution On Taxation Bills?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 21.—The prominent members of the Congress wing of the Cabinet had a long conference with the Finance Member, Liaquat Ali Khan, yesterday in which the Taxation Bills as they have emerged from the Select Committee, it is believed, were discussed. The lobby report indicates that a good many differences were ironed out at the Conference and there is every possibility of an agreed solution to solve the deadlock.

Separate talks took place between Hon'ble Mr. Bhabha and members of the Central Board of Revenue. Indications are not wanting to show that a good deal of acrimonious discussions apprehended yesterday might be avoided as a result of these discussions. Further developments are expected.

Gen. Chenyi To Be Tried After Recall

Sequel To Rebellion In Formosa?

NANKING, March 22, (Reuter): The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, today, decided to recall Gen. Chenyi, Governor of Formosa, and bring him to trial.

Officials in Nanking regard the situation in Taiwan (Chinese name for the island of Formosa) with grave concern. Government has been sending regular troops in an attempt to supress the full-fledged rebellion which has broken out.

For 50 years the island was under Japanese rule.

STOP PRESS

ATTEMPT ON PROF. BARI.

DHANBAD, March 21, (A. P. I.): Prof. Abdul Bari, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, had a narrow escape when an attempt was made on his life by hurling a spear against him by some unknown persons near Katrasgarh when he was returning by car after attending a labour meeting. The spear pierced through the glass pane of his car but none of its occupants was hurt. It is stated that some rival labour group was at the back of the attempt.

RAWALPINDI CASUALTIES

RAWALPINDI, March 22, (A.P.I.): About 1,000 persons were killed during the recent communal disturbances in Rawalpindi District alone, it is officially stated. It is however still very difficult to ascertain the exact

NO COMPROMISE YET OVER PROFITS TAX BILL

Larger Constitutional Issues Likely To Await New Viceroy

NEW DELHI, March 22 (API): The Finance Member Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is believed to have had an interview with the outgoing Viceroy Lord Wavell late this afternoon. Political quarters here attribute this interview to Lord Wavell's anxiety to see that the miniature crisis that has developed over the Budget proposals should be resolved so that his successor Lord Mountbatten could have an easy start to tackle more important and pressing problems. Late this evening it was learnt that no acceptable compromise could be arrived at (which seemed so near last night) between the Finance Member and his Congress colleagues on this issue. If, however, no agreement is reached in the next two days, according to informed quarters, the Congress Party will table amendments to the Business Profits Tax Bill on the floor of the House and press them to a division. This would be an anomalous position for the Congress leaders on the Treasury benches but they are expected to vote in favour of their party amendments.

WILL CABINET BE RECONSTRUCTED?

It is gathered that this friction over the Budget is just one facet of the political issue which the new and presumably the last Viceroy would have to tackle. Both the Congress as well as the League, though not for identical reasons, are unhappy over the set up of the present Government and the Congress members would seek a change in its fundamentals, namely, that the Government to all intents and purposes, should correspond to a self-governing dominion and there should be joint responsibility in the Cabinet. In the event of there being no rapprochement between the conflicting interests, political circles here do not discount the possibility of Lord Mountbatten reconstructing the cabinet and making a start with a clean slate for the final transference of power for which he has come with authority of the British Cabinet.

LEAGUE'S REACTION

The Muslim League's reaction to the developments is awaited pending the arrival of Mr. Jinnah to Delhi which is expected to be sometime during the last week of this month.

The Working Committee of the Muslim League according to league quarters, will demand the transfer of power by H.M.G. to provincial governments in the "Pakistan areas", including a division of the 'assets" of the present Central Government.

The new Viceroy and Vicereine

Most Testing Time For Monty

Lib.-Lab. Support Assured While Tories Are Watching?

LONDON, March 22 (Reuter): One of the first tasks awaiting India's new Viceroy is to reach in association with the British Government in London vital decisions upon the Secretary of State's Services in India. It is now clearly the intention of the British Government to place a date upon the termination of the Secretary of State's Services in India, and to make an announcement to Parliament on the subject as soon as possible—perhaps, in the course of the next few weeks, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

Informed quarters here expect the date to be in advance of that which Britain has already announced for her departure from India, namely June of next year, but it is impossible to say what the length of the gap will be. The political world here believes that the Government itself will not finally decide this actual date until the relation to various other aspects of transfer of power from British to Indian hands has been determined.

Much urgent exploratory work in other directions faces the new Viceroy who, working against the time limit, is expected to have the most testing time of any occupant of his office since it was created.

WHILE TORIES KEEP WATCHING

Now that the final stages of the constitutional drama are unfolding, London political interest has an anxious quality. Labour supporters of the Government in Parliament realise that this is a testing time, not only for political leaders but also for the India policy of the Labour Government. They are likely to stand solidly behind the Cabinet in the many anxieties of the transitional period. The Conservative attitude is described as one of watching. They will be reluctant to do anything to obstruct the success of the Government's policy even if they do not believe in it. The small Liberal Party, backed by its long traditions, will support the Government.

MOUNTBATTENS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 22 (API): The Viceroy-designate Viscount Mountbatten and Viscountess Mountbatten landed at Palem Aerodrome at 3-20 p.m. today.

They were received by Pandit Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claud Auchinleck.

A salute of 31 guns was fired from the airport as the plane taxied to a stop.

EARLIER

Arrival At Karachi

KARACHI, March 22 (API): Lord Louis Mountbatten accompanied by Lady Mountbatten landed at Mauripur Airport to-day at 10-30 a. m. (I.S.T.).

Dressed in Admiral's white uniform Lord Louis Mountbatten was first to emerge from the York.

Lady Mountbatten was in light blue dress and dark hat. They were greeted on their arrival by the Governor of Sind, Sir Francis Mudie, Premier Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, and all the members of his Cabinet, and other high-ranking officials.

After some rest, the party took off at 12.10 p.m. for New Delhi.

"I like the warm weather," remarked Lady Mountbatten in a talk to the Associated Press of India.

She continued: "We have affection and admiration for India, and have happy recollections of our association with the country. We have already valuable contacts with India. Our task is an onerous one but, as you know, there are difficult conditions all over the world and we culties in India and succeed in our task."

AT MALTA

MALTA, March 21 (Reuter): Before continuing his journey to India Viceroy-designate Viscount Mountbatten this morning staged a "Kelly" reunion in miniature when he made it a point seeing the only Maltese survivor Micallef, aboard his famous destroyer "Kelly" which sunk off Crete on May 23, 1941.

Micallef, wounded and burnt in battle was with Lord Mountbatten in the sea 11 hours before rescue. This morning Micallef, now invalided from the navy, took off time from his civilian job to see his former Captain. Lord Mountbatten exchanged reminiscences.

NEW DELHI, March 21 (API.) According to a cable received from Washington by Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, Mr. Asaf Ali has been discharged from hospital and has resumed his duties at the Embassy.

GIANT INSTRUMENT FOR CANCER TREATMENT

CALCUTTA, March 22, (A.P.I.): A million volt X-Ray Therapy Apparatus, described as one of the rarest giant instruments used for cancer treatment, is to be presented to the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan Hospital, Calcutta.

A gift of 300,000 rupees has been made to the hospital for the purpose by Mr. Snehansu Kumar Acharya, a leading Zamindar of Mymensingh. The Apparatus will shortly be installed in the hospital.

LONDON, March 22 (Reuter): A new Soviet machine, which automatically cuts and loads coal on to the conveyer belt, has increased Soviet coal production in Central Asia from 40 to 50 per cent, the Moscow radio said

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.
NEW YORK, March 22.

Previous Closing	34.74
Today's Opening	34.84
Difference	+10
Today's Closing	34.99
Difference	+25

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, March 22.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining $39-3/4.
General Motors $60-3/8.
United Stators $60-3/8.
United State Steel Common $73-1/4.
United States Steel Preference un-

Pakistan Only Practical Solution Of India's Constitutional Problem

JINNAH VIEWS ONE INDIA AS "AN IMPOSSIBILITY"

Plea To Avoid Provocative Actions To-day

BOMBAY, March 22, (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, in a "Pakistan Day Message" today asked all Muslims to observe the Day tomorrow strictly in a peaceful manner and in complete cooperation with the authorities, and maintain law and order, in view of the present disturbed condition in India.

"I urge upon the Mussalmans all over India not to insist on taking out processions, or even upon holding public meetings, but every Mussalman, wherever he or she is, should observe this Day and reaffirm our resolve and determination to achieve our goal of Pakistan", Mr. Jinnah said.

The Muslim League President said Pakistan was the only practical solution of India's constitutional problem, and appealed to every Muslim in India to rally round the banner of the Muslim League—"the only authoritative representative organisation of Muslim India."

PAKISTAN DAY MESSAGE

The following is the full text of Mr. Jinnah's message.

"It was on the 23rd of March 1940 that the All-India Muslim League laid down definitely the establishments of Pakistan as the goal of Muslim India. This is the seventh year of our struggle for the realization of that goal.

"Every year the Muslim League has forged ahead and gone from strength to strength. Muslim India has stood its tests and trials with wonderful solidarity; Pakistan has been getting nearer and nearer and we are fast reaching in our approach and the realization of it.

OBSERVE PEACEFULLY

"The present conditions in India are far from peaceful and everywhere there is terrific tension and unrest. We must, therefore, observe this Day strictly in a peaceful manner and in complete co-operation with the authorities and maintain law and order. I urge upon the Mussalmans all over India not to insist on taking out processions, or even upon holding public meetings, but every Mussalman, wherever he or she is should observe this Day and reaffirm our resolve and determination to achieve our goal of Pakistan.

MEANING OF PAKISTAN

"Pakistan is the only practical solution of India's constitutional problem; Pakistan alone will lead to stable and secure Governments in Hindustan and Pakistan and Pakistan alone will guarantee real progress welfare and happiness of all the people inhabiting this vast sub-continent. Pakistan means freedom and independence for Hindu India and Muslim India in their respective homelands where they are predominant. One India is an impossibility. For it can and will only mean the establishment of Hindu Raj—and for Mussalmans, merely transfer from British domination to the Hindu Caste Imperialism. A constitution and Government attempting to function as an All-India Central Government, reducing 100 million Muslims to an All-India minority can never succeed but only lead to terrific disasters, for it will mean the rule of one nation with its perpetual and brute majority over another nation of 100 million people.

"The only common ground and basis of a settlement is Pakistan, and I do hope that we may yet find a peaceful and amicable solution on that basis.

"STAND UNITED" CALL

"But one thing is most essential. At this critical moment in the history of Muslim India, we must stand absolutely united, come what may; and let us be ready to carry on our grim struggle and face all dangers and eventualities that may beset our path for the realization of our goal of Pakistan.

"I, once more, most earnestly appeal to every Muslim at this moment that he should rally round the banner of the Muslim League—the only authoritative representative organization of Muslim India. We must, for the moment at least, bury the hatchet and whatever domestic differences there may be, we can solve them and settle them ourselves, but on the fundamental issue, I am happy to say that there is no difference of opinion and the Mussalmans to a man stand firm for the establishment of Pakistan.

"Morning Herald" To Appear Today

BOMBAY, March 22 (O.P.I.): The first Bombay Muslim English daily "Morning Herald" will be out on Sunday March 23 when Muslim India will be celebrating the "Pakistan Day" all over India.

Hidayatullah's Epistle To Jinnah

KARACHI, March 22, (A. P. I.): In pursuance of their plans to declare Sind as a Sovereign State, the Muslim League Ministry today decided to seek the advice of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and deputed Mr. Rahimbux Alabux Soomro, one of the Parliamentary Secretaries, to meet the Muslim League President. Mr. Rahimbux is expected to fly to Bombay tomorrow and will deliver to Mr. Jinnah a letter from Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah the Premier and Chairman of the Constitution Committee.

Jinnah Orders Rotary Machines

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 17: It is reliably learnt that Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Muslim League President, has placed an order for sixteen rotary machines.

Mr. Jinnah is planning to set up an All-India Muslim League Publicity machinery to propagate the League's official policy. He proposes to have two dailies; one English and one Urdu in each province as the official organs of the Muslim League.

MADRAS NEW MINISTRY TO BE SWORN IN TO-DAY

Governor To Accept Prakasam's Resignation

MADRAS, March 22 (API): The Governor of Madras, it is understood, has decided to accept the resignation of Mr. T. Prakasam, the Premier and his colleagues with effect from tomorrow, when the new Ministry under the Premiership of Mr. Oamandur Ramaswami Reddiar will be sworn in.

Reddiar Gets Busy

Mr. Omandur P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the new leader of the Congress Legislature Party, was busy this morning consulting his colleagues on the question of the personnel of the new Ministry.

Mr. Reddiar, who met the Governor this afternoon told pressmen that the Governor invited him to form a Ministry by virtue of his election as Leader of the majority Party in the Legislature and that he had agreed to form a Cabinet with himself as the Premier. He added that the personnel of his Ministry was not yet ready. He hoped it would be completed by tomorrow morning, when he would meet the Governor again and submit the list for his approval.

He expected the new Ministers to be sworn in by to-morrow.

PROBABLE NEW MINISTERS

It is reliably learnt that the list of ministers is complete except for two or three names representing the minority communities. Among the probable new ministers are: Mr. Omandur P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Mr. K. Chandramouli, Mr. Pallan Raju, Mr. H. Seetharama Reddi and Mr. K. Madhava Menon.

The number of ministers in the new Cabinet is not likely to exceed 12.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

A 'communique' issued from the Government House Guindy, this afternoon on the Ministerial changes stated: "H. E. the Governor granted an interview to Mr. T. Prakasam, Prime Minister, at 6 p.m. on Friday, March 21, at Government House, Guindy. Mr. Prakasam informed the Governor that Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar had been elected Leader of the Madras Congress Legislature Party. Mr. Prakasam requested that the resignations of himself and his colleagues might be accepted as soon as possible. The Governor asked Mr. Prakasam to remain in office until he had made other arrangements to carry on the administration.

GOVERNOR INVITES REDDIAR

"The Governor granted an interview to Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar at 2 p.m. on Saturday, March 22 at Government House, Guindy, and invited his assistance in the formation of the Ministry. Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar accepted the Governor's invitation and promised to submit a list of Ministers to-morrow.

"In these circumstances it is the intention of H. E. the Governor to accept the resignations tendered by Mr. T. Prakasam and his colleagues with effect from Sunday, March 23, and swear in the new Ministers on that day."

KRIPALANI HAS NO LIKES OR DISLIKES

With regard to the formation of the new Ministry, the Congress President Acharya Kripalani in an interview expressed the hope that the Leader would choose proper men and would give due representation to all groups in the Party so that a stable Ministry could be formed.

Asked whether he would examine the personnel of the new Ministry before the list was submitted to the Governor, he said this is not a Public Service Commission. I have no likes or dislikes for any member."

The Congress President and Party will leave Madras for Delhi by air to-morrow morning.

KRIPALANI CONFERS WITH MADRAS GOVERNOR

MADRAS, March 22 (A.P.I.): At the invitation of the Governor, Acharya Kripalani the Congress President called on him today and had an hour's conversation with him.

ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL MEETINGS POSTPONED

The Madras Legislative Assembly which met at 11 a. m. today, was immediately adjourned till March 25 after the speaker Mr. Sivashanmukham Pillai, had read the Governor's message ordering adjournment of the Session in view of the ministerial changes.

Mr. T. Prakasam, Premier, and three other ministers who were present in their seats when the Assembly met cut jokes with the Members of the Opposition and were in a jovial mood.

The Legislative Council (Upper House), which is scheduled to meet at 2 p. m. today, will also be similarly adjourned till Tuesday next without transacting any business.

KRIPALANI REGRETS MADRAS DIVISIONS

MADRAS, March 21 (A.P.I.): "Though Madras should be congratulated for having avoided major communal conflicts, I am sorry to find numerous divisions among the people both in political and social spheres. "Your province would deserve to be congratulated and be worthy of emulation only when you avoided division among yourselves" said Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the Congress President replying to a civic reception accorded to him by the Madras Corporation this evening.

Referring to the functions of Civic Bodies, the Congress President said that with the prospect of decentralisation of the administration, Civic Bodies would be called upon to play an important part in the future.

He visualised a time when every village and city would have to function as a socialistic republic. It would then be the responsibility of civic institutions to confer all social amenities on the people living in the jurisdiction.

PURSE PRESENTATION

Acharya Kripalani, the Congress President, was today presented a purse for Rs. 1,001 by the members of the Gujrati Yuvak Mandal.

LET NOT PAST MAR FUTURE

KRIPALANI HOPES OF HARMONY IN NEW MADRAS MINISTRY

MADRAS, March 22, (A. P. I.): "It is not with a light heart that I return to Delhi. I would have been happy if I could have fully succeeded in my mission and reconciled the conflicting groups in which Congressmen are divided in the Madras Legislatie Assembly", says Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, in a statement issued this evening.

The Congress President says: "I am grateful to Shri Prakasam and his colleagues for having followed my advise and abided by the decision of the majority of their party. Shri Prakasam is a tried and veteran Congressman and I have no doubt that irrespective of any rank or office he will continue to be what he has always been a valued servant of the people.

"I hope that now that a decision by the regular democratic procedure has been arrived at, Congressmen and the general public will not let past controversies mar the possibilities of a stable Ministry and of future cooperation and that they will all help the new Ministry in carrying out the Congress programme, for the welfare of the masses.

"The new leader of the Assembly party has a difficult task ahead. He will have justified his election only if the new Ministry succeeds in carrying out the Congress programme and especially the constructive programme effectively. I wish him God-speed".

HUGE CROWD UPSET PROGRAMME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A crowd of over 5,000 people who pushed and struggled to have a darshan of the "Samadhi Yoga" by Swami Ramanand, on the Khalsa College grounds this evening dispersed in disappointment, when the organisers cancelled the performance on finding the crowd uncontrollable.

Sikh volunteers struggled in vain to stop people who rushed 'en bloc' towards the dais in front of which the Swami was preparing himself to disappear into a ditch, improvised for the purpose.

Utter confusion prevailed at the place for nearly an hour. Children who found themselves separated from their parents were crying aloud, and anxious mothers frantically searched for them. Chairs over which groups of people were standing gave way; the dais, on which were seated a hundred persons besides Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, the President and other distinguished guests, cracked on one side and threatened to go down any moment.

No serious accidents, however, took place; but few persons sustained minor injuries.

The Samadhi Yoga performance has been postponed to next Saturday, when better arrangements will be made by the organisers.

37 TRAMWAY STRIKERS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, March 21 (API).—Thirty-seven arrests were made yesterday and one today in connection with the Calcutta tramway strike. Seven of the arrested persons are tramway workers.

The strike completed two months today.

The arrests yesterday followed the reported hurling of brickbats inside a city tram depot from a crowd. Thirty-four persons were taken into custody after a chase of the crowd by the police.

U.S. MOVE FOR LOAN TO KOREA

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Reuter).—The United States Government officials are considering a programme of financial assistance to the United States zone of Korea, a State Department spokesman told a press conference here. He added that no definite figure had been determined.

Press reports have mentioned that aid to Korea would cost 600,000,000 dollars over the next three years. It is believed that the final figure will fall somewhere between 200,000,000 and 600,000,000.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 1, 2003.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 29, 1366.
Parsi: Meher 21, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-41 a.m. Sunset: 6-51 p.m.
Hightide: 00-23, 12-40.
Lowtide: 06-32, 18-33.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE: Meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, at Mustan Shah Baug, Nagpada, at 5 p.m., today, to celebrate the Pakistan Day. Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh President of the Bombay City Muslim League will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION: Pakistan Day meeting in the Federation Office near J. J. Hospital, today, at 4 p.m., under the Presidentship of Mr. A. A. Zari

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Membership Meeting. Place: 46, Harvey Road, Chowpatty. Time: 3 p.m., today.

GHATKOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI: Dr. Hariprasad Desai, will relate stories to children at 9-30 a.m., today, in the Ratnachandraji Jain Kanyashala Hall, Ghatkopar.

FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION: Lecture by Prin Teja Singh on Pakistan, at Podar College, Matunga, at 5 p.m., today.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: Under the auspices of the Malayali Associations a meeting to mourn the death of Mr. K. K. Thomas, Engineer, Bombay Municipality, at 5-30 p.m., today, in Podar College, Matunga.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Prof. V. B. Athavle will speak on "Historical significance of Gudi Padva", at 6-30 p.m., today, at Association premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road (Girgaum).

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: Annual General Meeting at 2-30 p.m., today, at the Mandali's Registered Office 8, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.

OVATION TO ABIDALI: There will be a meeting of friends working in various trade unions at 4-30 p.m., today, to welcome Com. Abidali Jafferbhoy on his return from abroad.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Swami Nitaidasji Bhaktishastri of Gaudiya Mission who has just returned from his outside preaching tour will resume Sunday discourses on Srimad Bhagawatam from today, 5-30 p.m., at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road. Samkirtanam will precede and follow the discourse.

NAVA ZANKAR PRODUCTIONS: Inaugurating ceremony at the hands of Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Member, at 8-30 a.m., today, in Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Opera House.

VILE PARLE RAMNAVAMI FESTIVAL: Damodar Bhavan, Vallabhbhai Road, Vile Parle West from today. Besides poojas and bhajanas there will be music concerts, Bharat Natyam Performances and Harikatha Kalakshepams.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOP EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION: Special general meeting at 3 p.m., today, at Morarbaug near C. P. Tank Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Building of Character" is subject of a lecture today, at 6-15 p.m., at J. Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

ANDHRA YUVATANA SANGHAM: Celebrates Telugu New Year Day, at 6 p.m., today, with dances and music at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga.

MR. V. L. MEHTA: The Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay, Mr. V. L. Mehta, will leave for Broach and Ankleshwar on Saturday night and is due to return to Bombay on Monday morning (March 24).

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 23.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Siddharam Jadhav and Party (Shahnai) 8-45 Mulchand Nayak (Gujarati Geet) 9-0 Vinodini Dixit (Bhavgeet P. S. Dixit) 9-5 Master Krishnarao (Vocal) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Radio Reporter Ki Diary (Talk by M. A. Harris, M.) 11-45 Roshanara Begam (Khayal Vilambit and Drut). 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Purushottam Solankurkar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Roshanara Begam (Khayal Vilambit and Drut) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Instr. Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ghazalen 6-30 Vazirbai (Thumri) 6-45 Shahu Modak (Marathi Pad) 7-0 Vinodini Dixit (Bhajan) 7-15 Siddharam Jadhav and Party (Shahnai) 7-30 Purushottam Solankurkar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Sanshodhanono vikas: Talk in Gujarati by Dr. S. M. Mehta 8-45 Janapada getten (2): Presented by AIR 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Compositions of D'Amel) 10-0 Symphone Hour London Phil. Orch.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Monday morning: Dry weather. Outlook for further 2 days:

BEST Workers To Go On Strike

Four-Month Negotiations Break Up

BOMBAY, Saturday: All the workers of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited Bombay—both scheduled and non-scheduled staff numbering about 8,000—have decided to go on strike from March 24 following the failure of four months negotiations to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute between the workers of the Company and the Management.

The main demands of the workers are 50 per cent increase in the wages and a share of 50 per cent of the goodwill which the Company will receive when it is taken over by the Bombay Corporation.

Mr. Abid Ali, President of the Strike Committee of the B.E.S.T. Workers Union, in a statement announcing the strike refers to the appointment of an adjudicator by Bombay Government and says "The workers had very bitter experiences in the past and therefore are not willing to submit to adjudication." However, he says, the Union would be ready to negotiate to end the dispute, if Government or any one else succeeded in persuading the Company to concede the reasonable demands of the workers.

The Government of Bombay announced on March 20 that it has referred to the Adjudicator of the Industrial Court, the dispute between the employees and the management of the B.E.S.T. Co.

Intimation has been received today by the management of the B. E. S. T. from the General Secretary of the B.E.S.T. Union that the members of the Union will go on strike from midnight of Sunday, March 23.

The Minister for Labour Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda has called representatives of the B. E. S. T. Union, the B. E. S. T. management and the Bombay Municipal Corporation for a conference at 10 a. m. tomorrow Sunday March 23 at the Secretariat to discuss the situation.

WORKERS' LETTER TO COMPANY

In connection with the Trade dispute between the B.E.S.T. Co. Ltd. and its scheduled and non-scheduled employees, which have been referred by the Government of Bombay to adjudication by the President of the Industrial Court, the following letter, received by the Company from the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union, is released to the press, so that the public may know that, in the event of the employees implementing their threat to resort to this illegal strike, the traffic services will be affected on and from Monday the 24th March.

"RE: DEMANDS AND STRIKE

Pursuant to the Notice of Strike dated the 6th inst, served on you heretofore in respect of your employees' demands, we have to inform you that your employees shall strike work since Monday the 24th inst., (12 Midnight on the closing of Sunday, the 23rd inst.).

We shall therefore thank you to make adequate arrangements for receiving tools etc. by the motor vehicle drivers in their respective depots and for receiving keys and other instruments which remain in the possession of various kinds of workers. You are also requested to note that all the Watchmen and such other workers performing shift duty or 24 hours' duty in your employment will also strike work and consequently adequate arrangements should be made to relieve them at 12 midnight as aforesaid.

We shall thank you to make proper arrangements for distribution of grains from the Company's Workshops at different centres to the Workers."

PIANOFORTE CONCERT

Comes Off On Tuesday At C. J. Hall

A Pianoforte concert will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday (March 25) at 6 p.m. by the recipients of "Miss Bhikaiji Limjibhoy Palamkote Prizes", on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee in Music. Among the artistes taking part are: Mani Taraporewalla, Daulat J. Nanavatty, Themi K. Jungalwalla, Khorshet Batliwalla, Gool Shiavax Dalal, Mehroo Kanga, Gool M. Dalal, Faruda J. Nariman, Roda Contractor, Roda J. Khodaji. Programme includes works by Bach, Beethoven, Brehms, Chopin, Liszt and others. Tickets priced from Rs. 7 to Re. 1/4 can be booked at

NATIONAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Bombay Premier To Lay Foundation Stone

The foundation-stone of the National Chemical Laboratory, fifth in the chain of India's Research Institutes planned by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, will be laid by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, in Poona on April 6, 1947, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Industries Member in the Interim Government.

The capital cost of the Chemical Laboratory is estimated at about Rs. 35,00,000 and the recurring expenditure between Rs. 10,00,000 and 11,00,000. It is hoped that when completed the Laboratory will bridge the gulf between science and its application to industry.

The other four National Laboratories, which have already been started, are the Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi. The Road Research Station in Delhi, for which plans have been approved, will be the sixth Institute of this kind. An expenditure of nearly Rs. 90,00,000 for the construction and equipment of the six national laboratories during the current year was recently sanctioned by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

SALARIES OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

As a result of the various steps taken by the Government of Bombay, the primary teachers in 16 out of the 20 districts have already received all their dues and the others will receive them very shortly. Similarly 12 out of the 18 Local Authority Municipalities have paid off the dues of the primary teachers in their employ.

The Government has taken all possible steps to ensure the fulfilment of the assurance given by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, that no amounts due to a primary teacher would remain unpaid beyond the end of February.

An assurance was given to the Local Authority Municipalities that the Government would give them additional grants if they could show that they had exploited their resources to the fullest extent, effected all possible economies and could not still pay the concessions to the primary teachers.

The Government has sanctioned the necessary advance grants to Local Authorities.

In Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Ahmedabad, it is understood that they will receive their dues very shortly.

Four Local Authority Municipalities siz., Surat, Dharwar, Hubli and Malegaon Municipalities will it is understood, pay the dues very shortly.

The Government hopes that the public opinion will prevail in inducing Poona City and Satara Municipalities to adopt the revised pay-scales for primary teachers, thus enabling the teachers in their employ to receive their dues very soon.

MAJOR BRAGANZA'S DEATH

Bombay has lost one of its distinguished medicos by the death this morning at J. J. Hospital of Major John Valentine Braganza, I.M.D., retired. Major Braganza's funeral leaves from his residence to Sewree at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

The deceased was a popular figure in Bombay's medical circles, and as the R.M.O. of the J. J. Group of Hospitals he was loved by many people who came in contact with him for his affability and good nature.

The deceased will be accorded a military funeral as a mark of appreciation for the good work which he did in World War I in many war theatres.

Death followed on a fortnight's illness.

Central Govt. Employees' Delegates To Confer

BOMBAY, Saturday (API): A joint conference of the elected delegates of the various Unions of the employees of the Central Government, the Government of Bombay and semi-Government establishments in Bombay will be held in May to consider revision of pay scales and to draw up a "charter of fundamental rights."

This decision was taken by the Co-ordinating Committee of the Unions which was formed recently under the presidentship of Mr. Ashoka Mehta, President of the Bombay Government Staff Federation.

The Co-ordinating Committee will act on behalf of the affiliated Unions in all negotiations with the employers. The decisions of the Committee will be subject to ratification.

The Co-ordinating Committee, it is learnt, has also decided to bring out a news bulletin, giving information about the activities of the members, and to build up a library.

"Dandio" Becomes "Prabhakar"

The well-known Gujarati journal of Surat, "The Dandio" has change its title to "Prabhakar", as the editor Mr. Natverlal M. Vimawala, under the stress of the changing times feels that the nocturnal duty of "Dandio" is now a thing of the past; the effulgent sun (Prabhakar) has dawned upon the horizon of new India, stabbing the darkness of enthralment with bright pinpoints of light of freedom.

The first special number under the new title covers a wide range of subjects, and sorting out the best from the lot is like trying to pick one autumn leaf out of a whole mountainside of red and golden trees. All are beautiful and glowing. Each one is individual and has its own grace and appeal.

The number is published from Gandiv Sahitaya Mandir, Havadio Chakala Surat.

April Milk Cards

It has been observed that some of the persons who have purchased milk cards for the month of April, 1947, have not yet registered their cards at the milk distribution centres.

All cardholders who have not yet registered their cards are requested to do so on or before Tuesday, March 25, 1947. If cards are not registered by that date, supply of milk cannot be guaranteed, against such cards and cardholders concerned may be put to inconvenience during the first few days.

ALL-INDIA NATURE CURE TRUST: Sri Maganlal Nagindas a well-known Congress worker of East Khandesh, has been selected as one of the trustees in the All-India Nature Cure Trust, established by Mahatma Gandhi. He is to work with Gandhiji himself, Dr. Dinsha Mehta and Mr. Jahangir Patel who are the other members of the Trust.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

BOMBAY, March 22, (A.P.I.): The Governor of Bombay has ordered a bye-election to be held in Belgaum North General Rural Constituency to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, to elect a ntew member to the seat caused vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. B. Latthe, a former Minister in the last Congress Ministry before April 30, 1947.

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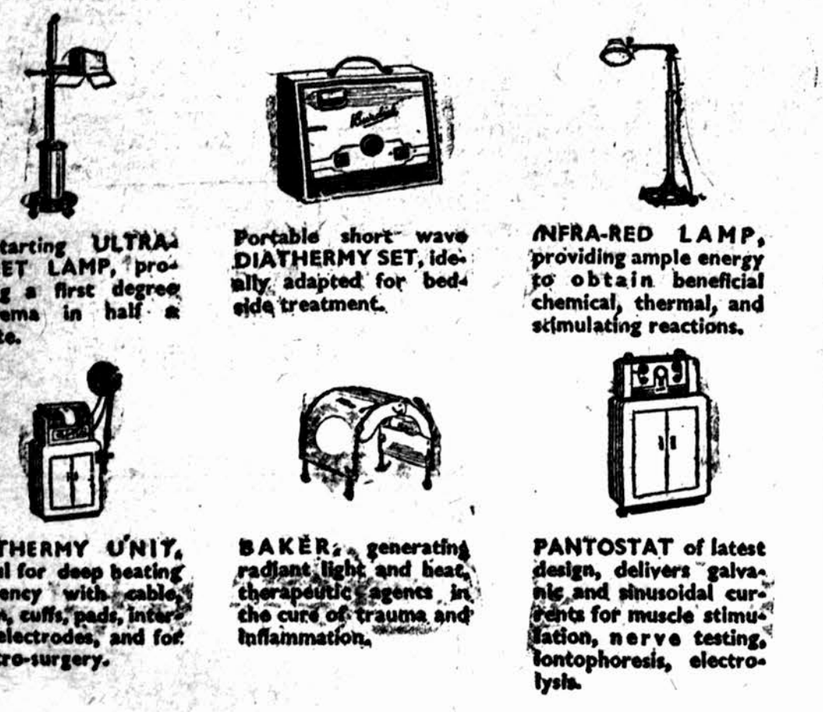

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CONFIDENCE IN RAMADIER'S INDO-CHINA POLICY

Communist Solution Averts French Cabinet Crisis: Radical Socialists' Move To Withdraw From Govt.

PARIS, March 22, (A.P.A.): The French National Assembly, by an overwhelming 411 to zero vote, today declared its confidence in Premier Paul Ramadier's Indo-China policy. Communist deputies refrained from voting. The Communist Cabinet Members, however, voted with the rest of the Government in favour of the motion of confidence and the 34,000,000,000 franc appropriation for continued military operations in Indo-China.

The split in Communist ranks between the Ministers who voted for the confidence motion and the deputies who abstained, appeared to have solved the crisis which threatened resignation of the Premier. A Communist party executive committee had ordered its Deputies to abstain, but had at the same directed the Cabinet Ministers to stay with Ramadier.

The Radical Socialists, who hold four Cabinet posts, were discussing a motion to withdraw from the Government as a result of the Communist abstention. The party leader, Edouard Herriot, was, however, expected to persuade party members against such a move.

Reuter adds:

The Assembly is meeting to act on a vote of confidence demanded by the Premier last Thursday following the Communist announcement that they would not vote for the military credits of 8,543,000,000, Francs for carrying on the fighting in Indo-China.

U.P.A. adds: The Communist meeting this morning ended shortly after 10 a.m. and the Communist Deputies took their seats in the Assembly.

At the same time the Party issued a communique announcing that the Communist Ministers would vote with the Government while the rank and file would abstain.

The communique said the Parliamentary Group had been given renewed instructions not to vote military credits for carrying on the war against Viet Nam.

"However, feeling that the vote to be given by the Parliamentary Group should not in any way affect the other aspects of the Government's general policy the Political Bureau decided there was no reason for the Communist Ministers to break Cabinet solidarity."

INTERVENTION IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Soviet Periodical Accuses U. S. Of Economic Domination

MOSCOW, March 22, (Reuter): The 1945 Moscow Agreement regarding China was and has remained for the United States simply "A scrap of paper," the Soviet periodical "New Times" declared.

It stated that the steady political and ecomomic deterioration in China since that time is the direct consequence of this fact and "fidelity to the policy of non-intervention in China's internal affairs has been violated and still is being violated at every step by the representatives and the policy of that country which in its official statements continuously stresses sacredness of obligations, 'inviolability of agreements and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries".

The Magazine declares that there are three basic principles underlying the benificence of American monopolists towards the Kuomintang: Firstly, support for Chinese reaction and anti-democratic movements with the main purpose of suppressing the Chinese peoples' movement and weakening international democracy as a whole.

Secondly, attempt to bring China under their economic domination, converting her into a country "whose population would toil for the enrichment of Wall Street." Thirdly, assistance in keeping the prices high at home in America by sending China armaments, goods and equipment for carrying on the war in China.

U. S. ALLOTMENT OF GRAINS FOR INDIA

WASHINGTON, March 22 (A.P.A.): India has been allocated 81,000 tons of various grains and flour for export from the United States in May, the Department of Agriculture announced last night.

The Department announced that exports of wheat will be permitted in May, although earlier it was contemplating halting shipments from the end of April until the 1947 crop became available late in spring.

The Department set aside 230,000 tons of wheat for export in May. Export allotments for other grains in that month amount to 1,093,000 tons.

U. S. MISSION TO NEPAL

WASHINGTON, March 22 (Reuter): The United States Government is sending a special mission to Nepal to conclude agreement of commerce and friendship with the Nepalese Government and arrange for exchange of diplomatic and consular representatives between the two countries, the State Department announced.

Mr. Joseph C. Satterthwaite, a veteran foreign service officer, has been designated by President Truman as his personal representative with the rank of minister to be chief of the mission and will leave Washington within the next 10 days.

"Work In True Christian Spirit"

ALLAHABAD, March 21. (A.P.I.): Welcoming Premier Attlee's statement of February 20 announcing handing over of complete power to Indians by June 1948, Mr. Joachim Alva, Editor "Forum" in the course of his presidential address at the Allahabad Christians Conference advised the Christians to wipe out their internal differences and work unitedly in the true Christian spirit of service and humility.

MAHATMA FINISHES SECOND PART OF BIHAR TOUR

PATNA, March 22 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi returned to Patna this morning after completing the second part of his tour of villages in Masaurhi area in Patna District.

On the way, Mahatma Gandhi visited two villages, Kharant and Piplawan, and addressed the villagers.

Mahatma Gandhi made a departure from his usual practice of addressing gathering other than at his evening prayers by addressing a large gathering in Piplawan village this morning on his way to Patna.

Mahatma Gandhi said he was very happy to be amidst people both Hindus and Muslims who jointly prevented any outbreak during last riots. He congratulated the Hindus and Muslims of the village who have lived like brothers and maintained peace throughout the difficult days of the riots.

IDEAL OF PIPLAWAN VILLAGE

Mahatma Gandhi said he hoped people in other parts of the Province would follow the ideal of Piplawan and in that way Bihar would shine as an ideal for all India. In October, November much has happened which was disgraceful but man in a state of madness was liable to do wrongs. Mahatma Gandhi said if they were prepared to do "prayaschitta" god would certainly pardon them. Mahatma Gandhi instanced them. other places in Bihar where Hindus and Muslims lived like brothers during the riots.

He appealed to the Hindus to go in numbers to ruined houses of their Muslim brothers and clear the debris and make them once more habitable. In that case, Mahatma said, he could expect the Muslims to go back to their homes and start life anew.

"DO OR DIE" MISSION

"My mission here is to bring 'back the Muslims to their homes and in that act I shall do or die", the Mahatma said. He told the gathering that two men who were sitting by him at the dais were Badshah Khan whom people there might have already known and the other was Major General Shah Nawaz who was with Netaji and had suffered incarceration. Both had come here to serve the people.

Mahatma Gandhi hoped Bihar would follow his advice. They should not give an impression to other people in India that they can only commit sins and cannot make atonement for their misdeeds.

REFUGEES TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES

HASADIH: Mahatma Gandhi addressing a number of Muslim refugees here asked them to return to their homes. The meeting took place in the Mahatma's room. It is understood Mahatma Gandhi assured the refugees that no one would hurt them if they went back to their homes. He is also understood to have said that he would consider it as the end of his own life if a single hair of a Muslim was touched by a Hindu.

The refugees were satisfied and it is believed they conveyed to the Mahatma their decision to go back to their homes.

HINDUS' ASSURANCE

PATNA: Representative Hindus of surrounding villages met Mahatma Gandhi here.

It is believed they assured the Mahatma that they would stand for the safety of Muslims who would return to their homes.

Dr. Azizul Haque Dead

CALCUTTA, March 22 (API): Dr. Azizul Haque, formerly Commerce Member of the Government of India, died this evening at his Lowden Street residence, following an attack of Cerebral Haemorrhage this week.

Dr. Azizul Haque was Indian High Commissioner in London in 1942-43; and then served as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council till 1946. Earlier he was successively Minister for Education in Bengal, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University and Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly. Following the Muslim League call to renounce titles conferred by the British Government Dr. Azizul Haque gave up his knighthood last year. He leaves behind him the widow 5 sons and 5 daughters to mourn his loss.

All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Annual Session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha which was to come off during the ensuing Easter holidays has, owing to unavoidable circumstances, been extended to April 26, 27 and 28. His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar will preside.

REHABILITATING BURMA'S ECONOMY

Delegation To Discuss Financial Obligations To India

NEW DELHI, March 21, (API): A Burmese Delegation headed by Thakin My, Finance Minister in General Aung San's Cabinet met Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member, to negotiate the settlement of Burma's Financial obligations to the Government of India.

It is learnt that during today's conversations, the Burmese Delegation stated that Burma's economy had been completely ravaged during the war and that it would take some time, before it could be rehabilitated.

The Reserve Bank of India have an amount of Rs. 25 crores (Burmese) accumulated as the result of Burmese purchases in India and redemption of this, was discussed. Until the recent decision of the Burma Government to have their own Reserve Bank and dispense with the Reserve Bank of India, the Government of Burma could deposit Burmese rupees and the Reserve Bank of India had to supply Indian rupees in return. This situation will come to an end from March 31. It is understood that the Government of Burma offer to repay it in sterling.

The Finance Member, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, it is understood, promised that the Government of India would consider the matter with full sympathy for Burma's economic condition today.

Walk-Over For Aung San?

RANGOON, March 22. (A.P.A.): U Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Governor's Executive Council, and U Kyaw Nyein, Member for Home and Judicial Affairs, are unopposed in their respective constituencies for the April 9 elections, according to the 'New Times of Burma'.

Both of them belong to the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League.

The newspaper also said that an agreement had been reached between the A.F.P.F.L. and the Communists to avoid any action likely to lead to violence during the elections.

The Burma Socialist Party to-day issued a statement declaring its nominees will withdraw from the elections in certain constituencies if the A.F.P.F.L. nominations are found to be in order after official scrutiny. The statement urged its supporters to maintain strict discipline during the elections.

GWALIOR'S POST-WAR BUILDING PROGRAMME

31 Lakhs To Be Spent On Construction Of Hospitals

GWALIOR, March 20.

The Public Works Department of the State has drawn up an ambitious post-war building programme costing nearly a crore of rupees. The special feature of the programme is that rupees 31 lakhs are to be spent on construction of new hospitals and maternity homes all over the State. The Princess Kamla Raja Women and Children Hospital meant exclusively for ladies and having a provision for 250 beds would alone cost Rs. 18 lakhs.

About Rs. 17-1/2 lakhs would be spent on the construction of one new Intermediate College and improvements and extensions in the existing Arts-Science and Medical Colleges.

A separate building for the Gwalior legislatures viz., 'Raj Sabha' and 'Praja Sabha' would be constructed at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs.

ADDITIONAL FACILITY TO INDIAN PRESS

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 21.—The Communication Member, Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar has arranged an additional facility to the Indian Press. An additional class of press telegram is being created with effect from April 1, under which messages not exceeding 25 words will be given priority, next only to State telegrams.

SPAAK HEADS NEW BELGIUM GOVT.

BRUSSELS, March 19, (U.P.A.): Paul Henri speag today announced the formation of a new Socialist Bipartite Government with himself as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NAGPUR, March 21 (API.) There was no demonstration of any kind outside the C. P. Legislative Assembly today while the House was in session. The police precautions continued as usual.

Partition Of Bengal

Congress Calls Convention To Decide Issue On April 5

CALCUTTA, March 22, (A.P.I.): The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has called a convention of representative Congressmen and leading citizens of Bengal for April 5 next to consider the present political situation with particular reference to the problems of the Province. Till then the Provincial Congress Secretary has suggested to Congressmen all over Bengal not to pass their judgment for or against the present demand for partition of Bengal.

N. R. SARKER'S SUGGESTION

Mr. N. R. Sarker, formerly Commerce Member of the Government of India, in a statement on the movement for the partition of Hindu majority areas of Bengal, has asked Provincial Assembly Members from those areas to forward the demand to the Secretary of State, the New Viceroy, the Interim Government and the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Sarker suggests that members from Hindu majority areas which desire and for which it would be practicable to join and form a separate administrative unit, should come together and publish a unanimous well-reasoned manifesto demanding partition. Meetings should be held in the constituencies for obtaining acceptance of the manifesto. After these are done a Council of Action should be formed to conduct the movement at every step.

NATIONAL TEXTILE LABOUUR FEDERATION

AHMEDABAD, March 21 (API):—Mr. Khandubhai Desai, M.L.A. (Bombay), General Secretary of the National Textile Labour Federation, Ahmedabad, in a statement states: "Prominent trade unionists in the country working in the textile industry, have decided to enroll all Textile Unions under the banner of the National Textile Labour Federation which has been in existence since 1931 and has at present fifteen Unions, with a total membership of more than one and a half lakhs of workers affiliated to it. It is decided to convene the second Conference of this Federation and opinions are being elicited regarding the suitable dates for this purpose.

U.P. GOVERNOR'S TALK WITH SAPRU

ALLAHABAD, March 21 (API).—Sir Francis Wylie, Governor of the United Provinces, called on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru last evening and had a long talk with him.

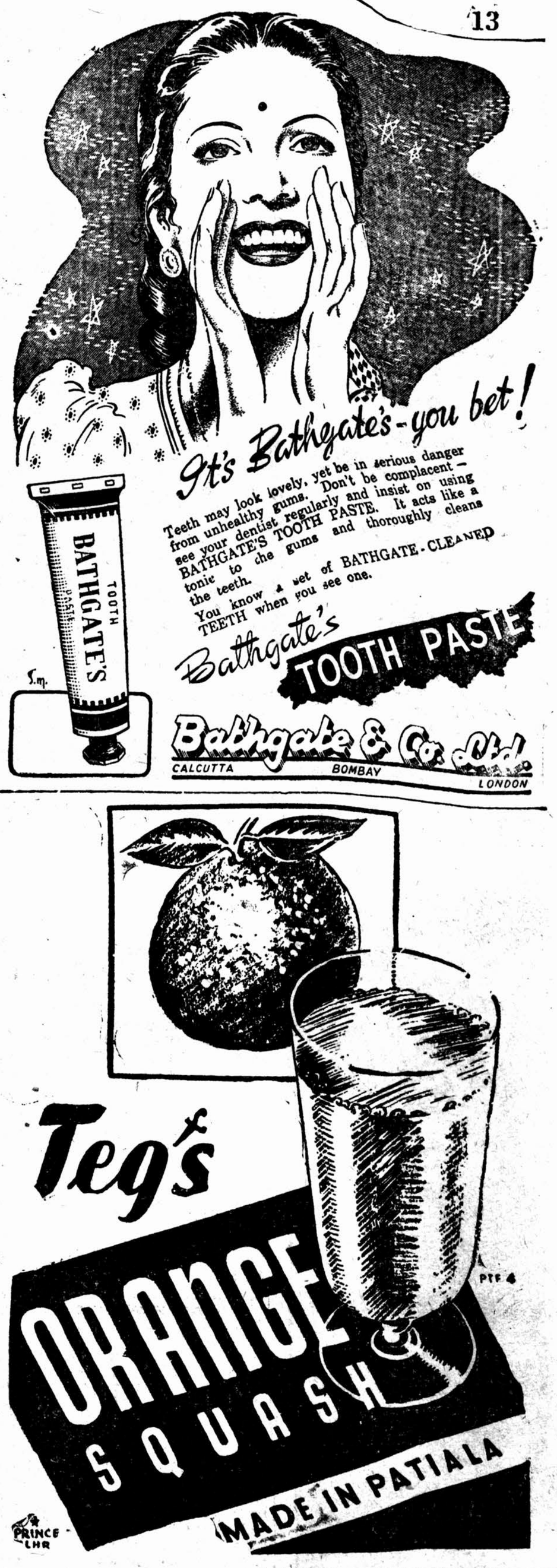
INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TEHERAN

TEHERAN, March 21, (Reuter): The Indian Government Trade delegation, headed by Abul Hassen Ispahani of Calcutta, arrived here last night by road from Bagdad. The delegation is expected to stay in Persia for a fortnight visiting important trade centres such as Ispahan and Meshed to survey trade conditions with India.

Members of the delegation include Haridas Laljee, Secretary of Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, and Dawood Bhoy Habib of Habib and Sons, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD MILLS STRIKE ENDS

AHMEDABAD, March 22, (A.P.I.): Five day's strike of the operatives of second shift of mills ended today. All the mills are now working normally.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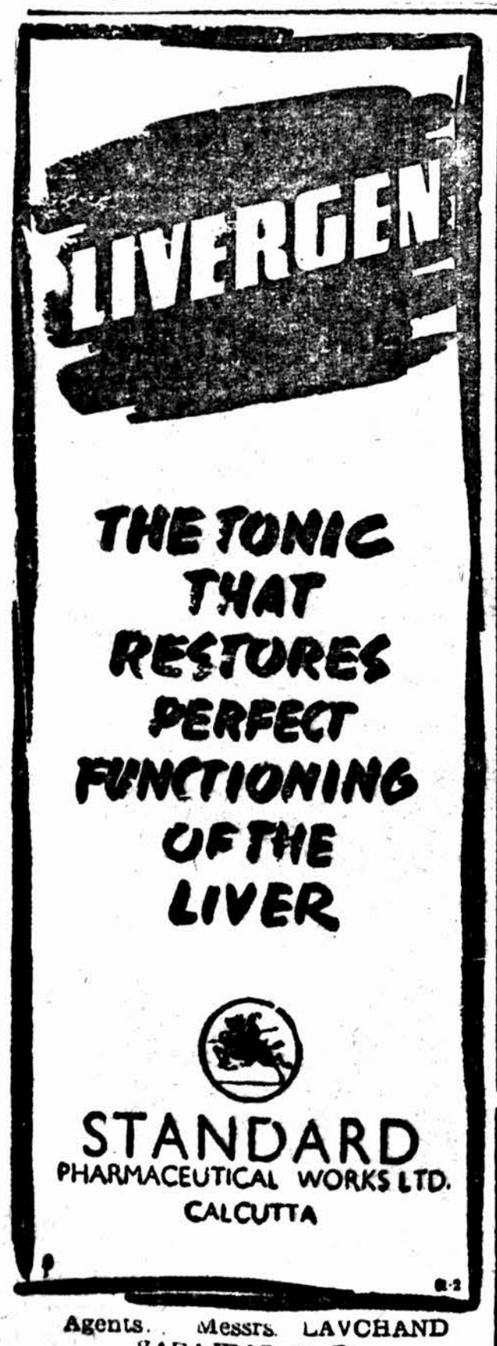

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M. C. C. 265 FOR 7

Bright Fiftl Wkt. Partnership

CHRISTCHURCH, March 22 (Reuter): The ground made a splendid recovery from last night's rain and the pitch seemed easy paced when New Zealand continued their batting on the second day of the three-day test against England. The pitch dried slowly in the absence of wind and sun.

A few overs indicated that the pitch played more difficult than the first day and Bedser and Pollard made an occasional ball lift awkwardly. Evans, standing close up, was repeatedly cheered by the crowd about 12,000 by the non-challant manner wherein he brilliantly gathered the ball on the legside.

Pollard after five overs for seven runs and Bedser six overs for 11 runs gave way to Edrich and Wright.

The batsmen defended stolidly but after the partnership reached 50 in 70 minutes Cowie pulled Wright into the stand roof for a six.

Hammond successfully reverted to fast attack, Pollard hitting Cowie's middle stump at 345 when New Zealand declared their first innings. Cowie in scoring 45, including one six and four boundaries, looked a much improved batsman than when he toured England in 1937. The ninth wicket partnership added 67 runs.

BAD START

England, facing 26 minutes batting before lunch made a bad start, Washbrook hitting the last ball of the first over on an innocuous looking halfvolley into the longleg's hands.

Robert Scott, slow medium bowler, shared the attack with Cowie who did well to claim a wicket so quickly after a splendid innings. When Burtt, a left-arm slow round-the-wicket bowler, appeared when the total was 10, Yardley swept him to the leg boundary and followed up with another four off Scott. Both Yardley and Edrich played confidently until lunch.

Batting brightly Edrich after lunch took two fours off Snedden and seven runs from one Scott over, but finally spoiled by rashly cutting a short pitched ball into the gully's hands at 79.

"FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW"

Hammond, now in the evening twilight of his test career, was greeted by the New Zealand team gathered round him and giving him three cheers. Some spectators sang "for he's a jolly good fellow."

Hammond, when three, survived a confident-leg appeal. Compton batted with restraint until he pulled a short Snedden ball for a six.

Both Compton and Hammond produced some delightful strokes but after adding 46 runs in half an hour the partnership was broken by Compton playing on at 125.

Cowie, always hostile, had then bowled 16 overs for 36 runs and three wickets. Ikin was uncertain, but remained until tea.

Hammond struck his best form, excelled with straight drives and powerful cover drives and completed 50 in 85 minutes. Ikin in trying to hook a short ball from Cowie, was struck in the face and later received a blow on his right elbow but continued batting unperturbed, giving Hammond valuable support.

Hammond continued to drive freely until one intended to be a big hit went straight to midon where Sutcliffe made a good catch. Hammond batted two hours hitting ten fours and helped in the fifth wicket partnership of 97 runs. Ikin, more fluent than usual hit five fours in a useful 45 before snicking a fast rising ball to the wicketkeeper at 241.

Another set-back occurred when Smith's drive carried high behind the bowler and Burke, acting as substitute for Sutcliffe, made a well-judged catch.

Evans hit cleanly and Bedser opened aggressively with two boundaries.

England finished the day 80 runs behind the three wickets left.

CHRIST CHURCH, MARCH 22 (Reuter): Hammond declared the M.C.C. first innings closed at the close of play total of 265 runs for seven wickets.

THE SCORE

NEW ZEALAND (FIRST INNINGS)

Hadlee c Bedser b Yardley	116
Sutcliffe c Evans b Bedser	58
Scott c Hammond b Pollard	18
Wallace c Evans b Bedser	9
Taylor l.b.w. Bedser	12
Smith b Bedser	18
Tindill b Pollard	1
Robert Scott b Edrich	18
Cowie b Pollard	45
Burtt not out	24
Extras	26
Total (for 9 wkts., decld.)	345

Fall of wickets: 1 for 133; 2 for 155; 3 for 212; 4 for 212; 5 for 236; 6 for 238; 7 for 258; 8 for 281; 9 for 345.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	39	4	95	4
Pollard	29.4	9	73	3
Edrich	11	2	35	1
Wright	13	1	61	0
Smith	6	0	43	0
Yardley	4	0	12	1

(Byes 10; leg-byes 10; no balls 6—Bedser three, Pollard two, Wright one).

M.C.C. (FIRST INNINGS)

Washbrook c Smith b Cowie	2
Yardley b Cowie	22
Edrich c Taylor b Robert Scott	42
Compton b Cowie	38
Hammond c Sutcliffe b Cowie	79
Ikin c Tindill b Cowie	45
Evans (not out)	21
Smith c Substitute b Cowie	1
Bedser (not out)	2
Extras (byes 5; legbye 1; no-ball 1)	7
Total (for 7 wkts. at close)	265

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 2; 2 for 46; 3 for 79; 4 for 125; 5 for 222; 6 for 241 and 7 for 249.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cowie	30	4	83	6
Robert Scott	23	3	74	1
Burtt	14	1	55	0
Snedden	16	4	46	0

Bombay Races

RAJHANS BAGS SURGEON GENERAL'S CUP

Punters Disappointed Again

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The attendance at Mahaluxmi today when the programme for the Hospital Day was gone through was considerably good in view of the disappointments incurred by punters in yesterday's meeting. Unfortunately, punters had the worst of it today when only two favourites materialised late in the evening.

Spectators and of course, backers of the 2 to 1 on favourite Adeline in the first Division of the Sir J J. Hospital Plate were silenced, when the filly considered the best of the day ran third in the five contestants. Her rider, West was not spared. There was ugly demonstration by angry crowds. Most amazingly the raging favourite was squeezed out at the gate despite the small field of five and in the home-stretch the speedy filly did not look like having her heart in the race.

Gwalior-owned Rajhans bagged the day's chief event, the Surgeon General's Cup. Close home Mrs. Justice's Sireon appeared like prevailing comfortably. Jockeyship alone was responsible for the short-head verdict of favourite Rajhans while snatching the race on the post.

Apprentice Ganesh cornered the day's distinction with his wins on King Solomon and Qamar Adnan in the opening and the concluding events respectively.

The following are the results:—

THE MARCH PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

M/s. A. D. & S. D. Abraham's KING SOLOMON 9-3 Ganesh 1
Mr. Ali Akbar's KHALAF AL HAWA 8-2 Cunningham 2
Mr. A. A. Suterwalla's WARD AL HUJAZ 7-13 Damodar 3
Mr. M. Jamshedji's SUKAB BAGHDAD 8-10 Virsingh 4

Not run: Jahaj Mahal, Jutland and Transport.

Won by: 1 lenth, sh, hd, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 52 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 103. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 35 and Rs. 40.
Winner trained by: F. Malone
Favourite: Sukab Baghdad.

THE K. E. M. HOSPITAL PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwala's HAPPY RETURNS 8-6 A. Ahmed 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's SNEHPRABHA 9-5 West 2
Mrs. Clare Hill's NEW MOON 8-2 Raffaele 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's DULHAN 8-9 Khemsiengh 4

Not run: Alvovita, Lakha Rani, Belle Burg, Oormilla.

Won by 3 lengths, Sh-Hd. 4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 41 4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 41 and Rs. 26.
Winner trained by Mohamedali.

THe K. E. M. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. R J. Gazdar's GAME BID 9-4 Virsingh 1
Mr. M H. Maniar's SALMA 7-8 Nasseruddin 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PEARL MAHAL 8-1 Damodar 3
Maharaja of Idar's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-2 Shaikh 4

Not run: Prithviraj, Billy Boy, Suraiya, Gold Wings.

Won by 3/4 length, 1½ length, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 44 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 109, Places Rs. 45, 69 and Rs. 60.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's JUBILATION 8-2 Cunningham 1
Prince Jaysinh's INSIDE INFORMATION 7-4 Sheikh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's DAMYANTI 9-4 Chavan 3
Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's MY STAR 7-9 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Jadugar, Killarney, Gentle Whisper, Lustre.

Won by 3 length, 1½ length, 1 length
Time: 1 min. 15 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81, Places Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 24.
Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. H G. Khairaz's PRINCESS SHERZADE 7-9 Purtusingh .. 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's DASHERA 9-4 Chavan 2
Mr. A. A. Suterwalla's ADELINE 9-6 West 3
M/s Abid H. Doctor and E. I. Sargon's DHILRUBA 8-3 Cunningham 4

Not run: Shabash, Windsor Knight, Fair Haven, She's Nice, Black Page Torent, Prince Charming, Pan Patti.

Won by 3½ length, 1½ length, 2½ lengths.
Time: 1 min. 15 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 98, Places 34, and Rs. 25.
Winner trained by A. Abbas.

THE SURGEON GENERAL'S CUP —Distance 1 Mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's RAJHANS 8-9 Chavan 1
Mrs. Justice's SIREON 8-6 Mullsingh 2
The Chief of Patdi's SOME TREASURE 9-4 West 3
Mr. W. W. Egerton's NEAR IMAGE 8-7 Percival 4

Not run: Simon's Sister, His Master's Voice, Cobalt, Varia, Roshni.

Won by S-hd. 2 lengths, S-hd.
Time: 1 min. 40 secs.
Tote paid. Win Rs. 40, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 19 and Rs. 42.
Winner trained by Capt. V. R. Ingle.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Major A. Svamvur's FIND OUT 8-5 West 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's BELLE STAR 82 Raffaele 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's EN AVANT 9-4 Nasseruddin 3
Mr. A. Fatah's HIKMET 7-11 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Paramount Power, Royal Consort, High Hopes, Georgie.

Won by 1 length, ½ length, S-hd.
Time: 1 min. 15 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 25 and Rs. 27.
Winner trained by Oosman.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. V. S. C. Singham's QAMAR ADNAN 9-3 Ganesh 1
Mr. K. N. Multani's MARS 7-11 Fahad 2
Mr. S. I. Jhaga's SULAF HASSAN 7-7 Nasseruddin 3
Lt.-Col. N. D. Gandhi and Mr. D R. D. Tata's MANDUB AL GHARB 7-4 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Malik al Jiyad, King Solomon, Jutland, Najaiman Sami, Janab Rabie Muqdim.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 28, and Rs. 32.
Winner trained A. Selvaratnam.

GRAND NATIONAL

LONDON, March 22, (Reuter): It is not certain that Prince Regent, favourite for the Grand National, will be able to run in the race. He has been delayed by rough weather from crossing from Ireland. He should have left Dublin for Holyhead yesterday with his stable companions Brick Bat and Keep Faith.

James V. Lank, his owner, said today: "If the weather continues rough, Prince Regent will not be able to run. There is no air service yet and all we

PROVINCIAL LEAGUES ELECTION

Extension Of Dates By Committee Of Action

NEW DELHI, March 22, (A. P. I.): The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League has extended the dates for the completion of annual elections of the Provincial Muslim Leagues upto April 30, in the case of C. P. and Berar and Madras, and in the case of United Provinces up to May 31, as desired by the respective Provincial Muslim Leagues.

ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE

The composition of the Chinese Delegations has been announced. It will consist of 8 persons including one Government observer. The observer will be Dr. Yeh, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Aggairs. Besides Tseng Yen Feng, Deputy Secretary General of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters and Dr. Wen Yuan Ning, member of the Legislative Yuan, the delegation will include Dr. Carson Chang, Leader of the Democratic Socialist Party. Dr. Han Li Wu, Vice-Minister of Education, Professor Wang Hsing Kun, Chancellor of the National Sun Yet Sen University, Dr. Daniel H. Kew and Professor Tan Yun Shan of the Chinese Bhawan Shantiniketan.

Mr. H. Kocaman, the Turkish observer, will arrive in Delhi on the evening of March 22, by the Frontier Mail from Bombay.

The Mongolian Delegation (two Delegates, one observer and one interpreter) left Moscow by plane for Delhi on the morning of March 17. They are passing through Teheran, Baghdad and Ba[illegible]

INDO-[illegible]NESE DELEGATION FOR ASIAN CONFERENCE

SAIGON, March 21, (Reuter): An Indo-Chinese delegation left here today in a special plane for New Delhi where they will attend the Inter-Asian Conference commencing on March 23.

The members of the delegation, who represent a society of Indo-Chinese studies, told Reuter on the eve of their departure that they had no political mission but would only participate in the conference as representative of a cultural body.

They hope to visit important historical places in India before returning to Saigon early in April.

FRENCH PUPPETS BUT NO VIET NAMESE REPRESENTATIVES

NEW DELHI, March 21 (A.P.I.)—Strong protest against the composition of the Viet Namese delegation attending the Inter-Asian Conference was expressed by Mr. Mai The Chau, Viet-Nam representative in India, in a statement today.

"The three so-called Indo-Chinese delegates sent by the French Colonists to attend the Asian Cultural Conference represent nobody but their French masters", the statement says.

In a letter to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Chairman of the Organising Committee, Inter-Asian Conference, the Viet-Namese representative expresses his gratefulness for having invited the Viet Namese to attend the Conference but regrets that those attending the Conference are not truly representative of the people of Viet Nam.

CEYLON DELEGATES FOR ASIAN CONFERENCE LEAVE FOR DELHI

COLOMBO, March 21 (Reuter).—Ten delegates to the New Delhi Inter-Asian Conference left for Delhi by air today. The delegation includes the Minister for Local Administration, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, and the Minister of Education, Mr. C. W. Kannangara, and four women.

On the eve of his departure Mr. Bandaranaike, leader of the Delegation, told Reuter that the Conference was the most opportune at the present stage in the affairs of Asian Countries.

VISIT TO EXHIBITION

NEW DELHI, March 22 (A.P.I.): Delegates to the Inter-Asian Conference and members of the Interim Government, today, visited the exhibition of Asiatic art and archeology organised by the Archaeological Survey of India.

NEPALESE DELEGATION CALLS ON NEHRU

NEW DELHI, March 21 (A.P.I.)—The Nepalese Delegation to the Asian Relations Conference, headed by Major-General Vijaya Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, and accompanied by the Consul-General for Nepal, called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at the Council House this morning.

The delegates were personally shown round the Constituent Assembly Hall by Pandit Nehru and later attended the Session of the Legislative Assembly and visited the Federal Court.

GERMAN THREAT TO ALLIES

Will Refuse To Sign Peace Treaty Under Present Terms

MUNICH, March 22 (UPA): The first direct threat that Germany will refuse to sign a peace treaty came today from Theodor Steltzer, Minister President of Schleswig Holstein in the British zone in a signed 3,000-word article in the American sponsored German Newspaper, "Die Neue Zeitung".

Steltzer charged that the Allies have scrapped the Atlantic Charter and violated the Hague Land Warfare Convention. The peace treaty now being shaped for Germany is impossible, writes Steltzer, and "it is not only the right but the duty of every responsible German to reject it."

One condition for German signature of the peace treaty, says Steltzer, is "the return of territory now under the control of Poland."

Steltzer said that "towering far above the conditions of the peace which will be laid before Germany is the importance of the strength of the German people to fulfil them."

"For decades Germany had the reputation of an untrustworthy international partner who fulfilled her international obligations only so long as it was to the interest of Germany to do so."

"This must end. Therefore, we dare not sign a peace treaty we cannot fulfil," Steltzer wrote.

Describing the Atlantic Charter as a document which had made a deep impression upon the German people by prescribing "security, well-being and freedom for every nation within its own borders", Steltzer said: "It was with a shock that the German people realized that the principles of the Atlantic Charter were not to be applied to Germany even after the Nazis had been rooted out."

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW DELHI, March 22, (A. P. I.): A General Service Medal has been sanctioned for the army and their air force in recognition of services rendered since the end of the war. The General Service Medal is that instituted in 1918 with clasps for "Iraq", "Persia" and "Palestine", among other areas.

SWARTRUGGEN, March 22, (Reuter): The Farmers Group in Parliament has decided to support the Indian Boycott movement, said Mr. G. J. Henny, member of Parliament, at a meeting of about 500 people here today, who with only two dissentients fully suported the boycott motion. Mr. Henny said that the decision had been made because of the Indians' attitude at the U. N. O.

STUTTGART, March 22, (Reuter): The Public Prosecutor of the German Denazification Court at the small town of Gehringen, near Helibrown, in the United States zone, was shot dead in his bedroom early today by an unidentified assailant. He was the local leader of the Communist Party.

AHMEDABAD, March 22, (A. P. I.): The local bar association entertained to tea party Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur, who unveiled the portrait of Mr. D. V. Vyas, former Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

NEW DELHI, March 22, (A. P. I.): The 11th Indian officer to attain the rank of a Brigadier is Lt.-Col. Nazir Ahmad, M. B. E., Frontier Force, Rifles, whose promotion has been officially disclosed. He is expected to assume command of the 25 Indian Infantry Brigade on April 1, 1947

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, March 22, (A. P. A.): The Maharaja of Indore, who had gone to America for a lung operation, arrived here today on a short visit to London before his departure to India

COLOMBO, March 22, (Reuter): The possibility of Russia supplying Ceylon with much-needed textiles in exchange for the island's rubber is being explored by the Ceylon Government.

HAMBURG, March 22, (Reuter): The Parliament of the Province of Brandenberg in the Soviet zone has unanimously adopted a law nationalising all minerals and coal mines in the province, British-controlled German news service reported today.

KORCA (ALBANIA), March 22, (Reuter): The Albanian Military Court here has sentenced several Greeks described by the official Yugoslav news agency as "members of the Greek terrorist organisation EVA whose aims were to annex northern Epirus for Greece", to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to 20 years.

CALCUTTA, March 22, (A. P. I.): Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, had an interview with the Governor of Bengal today.

Miss Kamal T. Mane a well-known tennis and badminton player of Bombay who recently toured East Africa as a member of a troupe of artistes named "National Entertainers". She was publicly presented with a gold medal for her skilful renderings of Indian music, and received good many other prizes during the tour.

Baroda Prince Demands Police Protection

NEW YORK, March 21 (U.P.A.): The Maharajah of Baroda, fearing an attempt by American gangsters to kidnap his two-year old son demanded police protection on his arrival by the liner "Queen Elizabeth" today. Three New York detectives were assigned to protect the Maharajah, his wife and his son during their planned two-months' stay in the United States while the Prince studies the textile industry.

The Maharaja said that he had come to the United States for sixty-eight weeks and would make a special tour of industrial plants, particularly those engaged in cotton, tobacco and chemical production.

He said he had not been in the United States for 10 years and intended to carry out as extensive a tour as possible.

When asked for his views on the British intention to leave India, he said: "I think an Indian will get a better deal from an All-Indian Government than from the British."

Accompanying the Maharaja is Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Chandrachud, his medical attendant and Chief of the Medical and Health Department of Baroda.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL PASSED

19 Amendments Moved: 17 Lost When Put To Vote

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five Bills were passed by the Bombay Legislative Council today including the Public Safety Bill which evoked a lively debate. There were 19 amendments, moved by Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society, 17 of which were put to vote and lost and two withdrawn by the mover himself.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa was in the Chair till the Public Safety Bill was read for the third time and passed. Mr. B. G. Soman took the Chair when the rest of the Bills were moved.

DESAI MOVES BILL

Mr. Morarji Desai moving the Bill said that fortunately Bombay Province was quiet at present. However, nobody could say that the causes which were responsible for the disturbances which occurred sometime ago, had disappeared.

"The declaration of the British Government to quit this country by June 1948 has also created a peculiar situation", the Home Minister stated.

"In view of the fact that there are various forces working in this country with different motives, this declaration has added to the general sense of uncertainty, which is likely to prevail in the next few months".

Mr. Desai added that the Government had to take effective steps at the very beginning to prevent disturbances.

OTHER BILLS

The four other Bills passed by the Council are the Bill to amend the Bombay Rent Restriction Act, the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1,878, the Bill to amend the Opium Act of 1878 and the Bill to Amend the Molasses Act.

The House adjourned to March 28th.

WALES BEAT FRANCE

PARIS, March 22 (Reuter): Wales beat the hitherto unbeaten France by three points (penalty goal) to zero in the Rugby Union International match here today.

Half time score: Wales 3, France 0.

Lincolnshire Handicap

LINCOLN, March 22, (Reuter): Malcolm Hancock, clerk of the course, states that the prospects of racing at Lincoln on Tuesday are very good. "Preparations are being made for a very large field for the Lincolnshire Handicap".

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Further Improvement In Situation In Punjab

Sporadic Outbursts Continue: Searches & Arrests In 'Pindi: Arson In Hazara Dist.: Troops To Guard Bordering Places Between Punjab & N. W. F. P.

LAHORE, March 22 (A.P.I.): Further improvement in the communal situation in the province is revealed in today's official announcement, all is reported quiet in all districts of Jullundur Multan Ambala and Lahore divisions.

There is a certain amount of tension in Simla following an attemuted arson case in the Bazar.

Troops have been ordered in Rawalpindi to assist in carrying out searches, effecting arrests and doing such patrols as are necessary. In Shahpur last night some non-Muslim labourers on a canal were attacked during the night and two of them were killed.

ON STUDY TOUR

LAHORE, March 22 (A.P.I.): Four members of the Punjab Muslim League Committee of Action, Mian Mumta z Daulatana, Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din Mian Amir ud-Din, the Mayor of Lahore and Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, will visit the riot-affected towns of Amritsar and Jullundur on March 25, to study the present conditions obtaining in those places and to help expedite relief measures for the riot-victims.

The Punjab Muslim League Committee of action through a resolution adopted at its meeting today appointed two separate Committees of Action for Lahore city and Civil Lines areas. Mian Amir ud-Din, the Mayor of Lahore, has provisionally been appointed the convener of the two Committees.

SCOUTS APPEAL FOR HELP

LAHORE, March 22 (A.P.I.).: "The whole of the Punjab is in distress and thousands of peoples are lying naked in the refugee camps without any food and proper arrangements", says Mr. Yudhvir, Publicity Commissioner Hindustan Scout Association Punjab in a statement to the press, appealing for help. o

Provincewide Toll

LAHORE, March 22 (API): The total number of people known to have been killed hitherto in the province-wide rioting is 2,060, it is authoritatively learnt. The total number of people injured to date is 1,104.

Mansehra's Main Bazar Fired

PESHAWAR, March 22 (API): A communique issued by the Frontier Government at 8-15 p.m. to-night on the situation in the Province, 'inter-alia', says:—

"After Friday prayers yesterday a Muslim mob set fire to the main bazar in Mansehra in Hazara district. About 100 shops including two places of worship were burnt. Casualties are four Hindus killed, one Hindu wounded and one Muslim wounded. Troops and the police arrived on the scene and dispersed the looters.

24-HOUR CURFEW

A 24-hour curfew has been imposed, and troops are patrolling the streets of the town. Precautionary measures are being taken in other parts of the Hazara district.

NAUTHIA HOUSES SEARCHED

PESHAWAR, March 21 (API):— About 500 houses were searched by the police in the village of Nauthia on the outskirts of Peshawar Cantonment yesterday, in connection with the recent stray assaults in the cantonment. No arms were recovered in the village which, however, has been fined Rs. 500, under Section 22 Frontier Crimes Regulation.

An unsuccessful attempt to blow up the railway bridge at Bara, eight miles east of Peshawar, is reported. No damage or dislocation of railway traffic has taken place.

The Frontier Government have decided to raise two platoons of additional police for the protection of Bannu city and cantonment at an estimated average annual cost of more than Rs. 64,000.

Troops have been requisitioned to guard certain places on the border of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces, it is officially announced here to-day.

The step is being taken in view of a deterioration in the situation in Hazara District.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY

Molotov Advocates New Constitution To Maintain Economic Unity

LONDON, Mar. 22, (U.P.A.): Radio Moscow reported that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the Foreign Ministers Council today he advocated a Central German Government based on a constitution voted by the people with an elective president and a two-house parliamentary system.

Radio Moscow quoted him as saying there should be a system of laenders or states with their own constitutions, but that a Temporary Central Government would be responsible for the economic unity of Germany and charged with fulfilling any obligations to the Allies.

He advocated freedom of speech, religions and assembly for Germany plus a secret ballot, and said the German Government should be directed to root out any Hitlerite remnants.

BR. LEGAL MISSION TO INDIA

LONDON, March 21 (I.P.A.): Lord MacMillan is likely to head a top ranking Legal Mission to India in the near future to consult with leaders of Indian legal profession on important problems of legal procedure 'vis-a-vis' Privy Council appeals and other legal changes necessary when the change over takes place in June next year. The Mission members include Hector Hughes K.C., M.P. and Mr. V. R. Bengeri, well-known Indian legal counsellor and Privy Council practitioner in London, as Secretary with other distinguished legal figures yet to be selected. Problems envisaged for the Mission include those of advising on the new legal set-up in India and the setting up of a judiciary in India on lines approved by the Indian Government legal advisers based on the best aspects of the British judicial system. The importance of the mission is indicated by the expected selection of Lord MacMillan as the Head, he having been Chairman of many Royal Commissions and one of Britain's most distinguished judges and members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for nearly 25 years.

"LION MEN" KILL FORTY NATIVES

Terrorism In West Africa

DAR-ES SALAAM, March 22, (Reuter): "Lion Men" similar to the dreaded "Leopard Men" of West Africa who have appeared in Singida District of Tanganyika have committed a series of gruesome murders since their appearance during the past few months involving lives of at least 40 natives.

Now three suspected "Lion Men" which is the name given them by local natives have been arrested in connection with the murders.

Clothed in lion skins, the Lion Men are stated to act on the orders of witch doctors and inflict terrible injuries on their victims with the knife they each carry leaving marks similar to those made by claws of real lions.

U. AUNG SAN ELECTED TO BURMA CONSEMBLY

RANGOON, March 22 (Reuter):— U Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Interim Burmese Government, will be returned unopposed for the West Rangoon Constituency of Lanmadaw in the coming elections for the Burma Constituent Assembly following withdrawal of all other contestants.

Three other members of Interim Government seeking elections on anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League ticket will also be unopposed.

Medical Degrees Reciprocity With European Countries

NEW DELHI, March 22 (API):— A decision to establish reciprocity regarding recognition of medical and university degrees with America, and European and Asiatic countries, since India was establishing diplomatic relations with these countries, was taken at a meeting of the Medical Council of India, which met in New Delhi today under the presidentship of Dr. A. S. Erulkar.

The Council authorised Dr. B. C. Roy to visit foreign countries shortly and explore the possibility and basis for establishing reciprocity and submit his report to the President. Dr. Roy is expected to leave for Europe in May.

The Council elected Dr. Vishwanathan to serve as a member on the Committee appointed by the Central Government.

(SEE PAGE 12)

Departmental Imperialism In Full Swing

(Continued From Page 7)

govern.

Then again, in these days of deficits and high taxation, plans involving fresh expenditure are being launched. Such expenditure, if undertaken to increase the production of India, would be welcomed. In many cases, however, it is not so. A Secretary for example, puts up a proposal that India should have a first class museum. The Member in charge says 'DITTO'. Another Secretary proposes strengthening of the Medical Directorate at the Centre. "YES of Course"; says his Member. Secretaries, in short, have regained their rule. Departmental Imperialism is in full swing.

The Nehru Government started well. It instituted the practice of joint daily deliberations. At these daily informal cabinet meetings day to day problems of administrations were discussed and decisions reached. Members were able to know what was happening in the other departments and were able to take all-India view of things. League's entry into the Interim Centre gave the first serious jolt to this practice of joint daily discussions. The practice slowed down and Congress Ministers meet to-day only occasionally to discuss the Cabinet Agenda.

The unfortunate result has been that the Government of India has lost its recently acquired character and has once again become congeries of departmental slums. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says: "Production and more production." The Finance Member Liaquat says: "Production and equitable distribution." The Secretariat interprets this by producing more files and more paper schemes and by distributing files equitably amongst the subordinate. Drastic remedies are needed, if India is to be saved from social chaos and economic anarchy.

CONTROL TALK

The Central Legislative Assembly devoted the entire week in discussing controls. It would have saved great deal of country's money, if some control was exercised over talking. The discussion centred round bills to control imports and exports and rents in urban Delhi and Ajmere-Merwara.

The Rent Control Bill evoked the fiercest controversy. As usual, the poor tenants were exploited by a few, who were out to retain their position. To cite some instances. One of the poor tenants in the forefront of agitation is a rich widow, who occupies three houses, two in Old Delhi and one in New Delhi. The Member for Delhi in the Central Assembly is another poor tenant, who lives in a rented house, owns a large house in New Delhi and had taken for his son-in-law a Member's quarter. Third poor tenant is a director of a local bank. Fourth poor tenant is a doctor, who has enhanced his professional fees from Rs. 25 to Rs. 300 only. These were the ring leaders of agitation, not so much against the enhancement of rents as against eviction clause of the Bill.

The Elect Select

Cold blooded cruelty is easier to banish than hypocrisy and the hypocrisy by which one deceives oneself is the most incorrigible of all. This is however mere digression. The point I wanted to stress relates to the utility of select committee. Select Committees are devise to save the time of the House. In the Select Committees, differences are ironed out and bill, referred to it is so modified as would be generally acceptable to the Legislature.

In recent months, bills are referred to select committees and are thereafter debated in the House in a manner as though they were never referred to them. This is particularly true of the Rent Control Bill. The Member of Delhi, Lala Deshbundhu was one of its members, who appended no minute of dissent to the amended bill. Yet he has tabled no less than twenty-five amendments and had been actively canvassig support for them.

He is a leader and no leader can be in the wrong. It is the conventions which are wrong. Every day however means 45 rupees for each

NO PROTECTION TO IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 9)

In order to cover the difference between the fair selling prices or costs of production and the selling prices to the consumer fixed by the Board, it is recommended that the aluminium company should be paid a subsidy of Rs. 817 per ton during the six months October-March 1946-47, Rs. 586 per ton in 1947-48, and Rs. 300 in 1948-49. The Corporation should be paid a subsidy of Rs. 848, Rs. 576 and Rs. 268 per ton respectively during the three periods.

CAUSTIC SODA AND BLEACHING POWDER

The Tariff Board has recommended that a subsidy of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1/13 per cwt. on caustic soda and bleaching powder respectively should be paid to the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation on its actual sales from October 1, 1946 to December 31, 1947. If, during this period, the landed cost (including duty) falls below or rises above Rs. 15/10 per cwt. of caustic soda and Rs. 11-5 per cwt. of bleaching powder, the subsidy should be increased or reduced correspondingly. For the second half of the protection period recommended by the Board, namely January 1, 1948 to January 31, ..1949, if the landed cost of caustic Soda fell below Rs. 15/9 and that of bleaching powder below Rs. 11/5, the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation will be eligible for a subsidy.

PAPER AND PAPER PULP

The Tariff Board considers that the Indian Paper and wood pulp industry, which has been enjoying protection since 1925, has failed to substantiate its base for continuance of protection. The Board has accordingly recommended that the existing protective duties should be allowed to expire with effect from April 1, 1947, and thereafter revenue duties should be imposed on the protected varieties on purely budgetary considerations.

BICYCLES

The Tariff Board, having considered the claim of the industry to protection, has held that the industry qualifies for the grant of protection in the transition period. The Board has recommended that the present revenue duties on bicycles and parts thereof of 36 per cent standard, 24 per cent preferential on imports from U. K. and 12 per cent preferential on imports from Burma, should be converted into protective 'ad valorem' duties at the same rates and maintained for the period ending March 31, 1949.

SAVING MACHINE.

The Tariff Board has recommended that the existing standard rate of 36 per cent 'ad valcrem' and preferential rate of 24 per cent on manufactures of the U. K. and 12 per cent on manufactures of Burma should be converted into protective duties at the same rates and should remain in force up to March 31, 1949.

Government have accepted this recommedation.

WOOD SCREWS.

The Tariff Board, having considered the claim of the woodscrews industry to protection, has held that the industry quallifies for the grant of protection in the transition period. The Board has recommended that the existing revenue duty of 30 per cent on iron and steel woodscrews should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate and maintained for the period ending March 31, 1950. The Board has also recommended that As. 14 per inch gross during the period ending March 31, 1948 and, As. 12 per inch gross during the from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1950 should be taken as the c.i.f. price limits for the purposes of granting further assistance to the industry.

The Government have come to the conclusion that the 30 per cent protective duty would adequately safeguard the industry in the transition period and that it is not necessary to accept The C. I. F. price limits suggested by the board for purposes of additional protection. The other principal recommendations of the Board have also been accepted by the Gov-

Tiwana In Role Of Peace Emissary

League Efforts To Net Him In Prove Futile

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, March 22.

Prominent Muslim League leaders who have exchanged views with the former Premier, Sir Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana, including Raja Gazhanfarali, and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, two Muslim League members of the Interim Government and the Khan of Mamdot, leader of the League Party have failed to persuade Khizr and his Muslim colleagues to join his League Party, although the League leaders have withdrawn the resolution against Sir Khizr and his colleagues expelling them from the Punjab Muslim League.

Sir Khizr who is not anxious to come back to his old post may play an important part as "peacemaker" among the different political parties in the Punjab Assembly, namely the Congress, League, Panthic and the Unionists.

Sir Khizr Hyat is expected to visit Delhi before Lord Wavell's departure for England. During his stay in Delhi, he is expected to meet the members of the Congress High Command and Mr. Jinnah, whom the League leaders have promised to bring to Delhi during Sir Khizr's stay there. In League circles, it is stated that Mr. Jinnah will assure Sir Khizr, that if he and his Unionist colleagues join the League, the League Party will be prepared to accept him as the Leader, and one more seat in the Cabinet will also go to his party men.

According to the Congress and Sikh circles, they are prepared to accept Sir Khizr's leadership, only if he does not join the League. Sir Khizr is probably the only Muslim at present who can persuade any important non-Muslim element. In the present circumstances, unless leaders of all the three communities undergo a change of heart, of which there is not even the slightest sign no ministry can or will be formed, either in accordance with the Nehru Plan or any other plan, in the absence of the former Premier.

Pressure is being brought by non-political elements of his province upon Sir Khizr who is thoroughly disgusted to shoulder this heavy burden once more, not for the sake of office or of political ambition. Since his return from seclusion, Sir Khizr had several interviews with his Governor. Nothing can be said about his presence in the Punjab, because Mr. Jinnah had already refused Mumtaz Doultana, who had talks with him in Bombay to allow the Punjab League to form an all parties Government under peculiar local condition prevailing there.

Cause For 'En Masse' Resignations

LAHORE March 21. (A.P.I.): Twenty-six out of the 28 non-Muslim members of the Lahore Corporation who resigned from councillorship of the Corporation on March 17 in a joint statement issued to-day outline the circumstances which led them to take that "drastic" steps.

Stating that the non-Muslim inhabitants of Lahore accepted "the poor and unjustifiable" representation of 28 seats as against 40 given to Muslims in the city of Lahore Corporation Act 1941A on the strength of assurances given to them by the then Ministry in power, the 26 non-Muslim erstwhile "city fathers" give the following as the main grievances which culminated in their resignation:

(1) Not a single non-Muslim was taken on any of the various committees constituted under the Act because of the casting vote of the Mayor, who is leader of the majority League party.

(2) The mandatory provision that the Corporation should meet at least once a month was completely ignored by the Mayor.

(3) Some 300 items on the agenda, many of them important, were kept in abeyance because it suited the party in power.

(4) The Government is sitting tight over election petitions which were filed against the election of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and standing sub-committees.

(5) And lastly the Deputy Mayor on the initiative of the Muslim League party recently gave a ruling re-opening for discussion the budget which had earlier been passed in the absence of most of the members of the Muslim League party who were in detention in connection with the Muslim League agitation in the Province.

Noakhali Situation Deteriorating?

Gandhiji's Appeal To Suhrawardy

HASADI, (Patna), March 21, (A.P.I): Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, has requested Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, to give his attention to the present situation in Noakhali which was reported to be deteriorating.

He is also believed to have appealed to the Bengal Premier to do what was possible for the maintenance of peace and alleged fear of the minority community of fresh troubles in connection with the observance of Pakistan Day.

Prospects Of Partition Are Forbidding

LONDON, March 21. (Reuter): The nearer one gets to partition of India, the more disastrous it looks and even the Muslim League does not want it except as a last resort, states the political and economic weekend review "Economist" in its current issue.

The "Economist" devoted two pages with maps to an analysis of the demand for Pakistan.

"The difficulties are not territorial only", the review adds. "There would be questions of allotment of India's public debt and sterling balance among the legatees of apportionment of personnel and liabilities of the various centralised services and division of the Indian army and its equipment.

"The Muslims are of course a minority", the Economist adds, "but there are 94,000,000 of them in India and a minority more numerous than any European nation outside the Soviet Union cannot be set aside simply by an appeal to the democratic principle of majority rule. This had been clearly recognised by the British Government which has pledged itself to effect partition of India if there is no other way by Muslim consent.

But the prospects of partition are so forbidding that even now, no effort should be spared if a final endeavour to persuade the two parties to an agreement which will preserve the federal unity of India".

POLICE DISPERSE LEAGUE PROCESSION IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, March 21, (API): Muslim Leaguers took out a procession in the city today after the Friday prayers. The procession was dispersed after a lathi charge by the police. Seven persons were reported to have been injured

Enquiries made at the Peshawar Central Jail showed that 62 persons were brought to the jail today

MAHASABHA LEADERS FOR LAHORE

NEW DELHI, March 21 (API.) Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Sjt. Ashutosh Lahiry, General Secretary, will leave for Lahore by air on March 23.

Nehru's Discovery Of India On Stage

I. N. T. A. To Perform Ballet At Inter-Asian Conference Pandal

At the invitation of the Entertainment Sub-Committee of the Inter-Asian Relations Conference, a dramatic troupe organised by the Indian National Theatre will leave Bombay for New Delhi on March 26 to play "Discovery of India", a ballet based on Pandit Nehru's famous book (of the same name), at the Conference on April 1.

The ballet, which has been specially prepared for the occasion, is an attempt to acquaint the Asian Delegates through the medium of country's most popular classical and folk dances, the history and contribution of India to human civilisation as visualised by Pandit Nehru in retrospect during his prison-days.

Headed by Shanti Bardhan and Ravi Shanker, brother of Uday Shanker, the troupe consists of forty talented artists.

FAR EASTERN SERVICE OF DUTCH MINISTRY

To Be Established In Batavia

THE HAGUE, March 22. (Reuter): A Far Eastern service of the Dutch Ministry for foreign affairs is to be established in Batavia in view of Indonesia's increasingly frequent role in international affairs since the end of war, the Dutch News Agency learned authoritatively.

The new service which will be under the direction of Elink Schuurman, at present director of the ministries diplomatic service, will aid the Netherlands Indies Government and the Dutch Commission General in all matters involving foreign policy.

The service's main task will be to deal on spot with problems of international nature in accordance with the general policy of the ministry in Holland, it was added.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

CONGRATULATIONS TO PUNJAB: BOMBAY'S LAPSES: GROUND FOR HOCKEY: SERIOUS OMISSIONS: TEAMS FOR AUSTRALIA: GREAT BATSMEN OUT — ! BOWLING POTENTIAL: MUCH DEPENDS ON FIELDING: CAPABLE LEADERSHIP

I offer my hearty congratulations to "Col." Dara and his mates for winning the National Hockey Championship for the second year in succession. They were full value for their victory. It was perfect teamwork, coupled with exemplary grit and determination, which carried them to the goal. In the semi-final, they were almost beaten on two occasions—once by two goals—by Delhi. But they fought back gallantly to turn the tables on their formidable rivals in their third meeting. Then they earned the added distinction of defeating Bombay on their own ground for the first time.

BOMBAY'S LAPSES

The narrow margin of two goals to one which separated the victors from the vanquished showed how evenly they were matched. If Bombay had not lost a couple of easy chances of scoring in the early stages of the contest the result might have been altogether different. But that was not to be. Punjab succeeded not only in holding their virile opponents at bay, but scoring two fine goals from penalty corners—thanks chiefly to Trilochan Singh, their stalwart back.

Bombay owed their defeat particularly to the weakness of their forwards. Barring Pillay, their brilliant inside-left, they looked almost helpless against the quick tackling of their opponents.

It is said that Munir and Kishenlal could not produce their best form as they were greatly disappointed on account of their exclusion from the All-India Team. If it is true, it is a poor compliment to their fighting qualities. Pillay and Perumal, on the other hand, put the selectors to shame by outshining everybody on the field. However the match was fought in excellent spirits and a record crowd enjoyed it thoroughly.

GROUND FOR HOCKEY

The question of tenancy of the B. P. H. A. ground was put forward by President, Naval Tata, before Minister, L. M. Patil, who was the Guest of Honour on the final day. Tata pleaded for a permanent tenure of a suitable plot where the Association can put up stands which need not be removed every season. At the present moment it cost the B.P.H.A. Rs. 20,000 annually which benefited only the contractors.

Minister Patil repeated the assurance given by Prime Minister Kher that the Ministry would consider the matter most sympathetically, as they were all anxious to help sports in every way.

By the way, I may mention here that Revenue Minister Morarji Desai has, one to my repeated pleadings, removed the Entertainment Tax from two annas. It is sure to be a great boon to the poor fans and sports organisers in the north.

SERIOUS OMISSIONS

I have mentioned above, that the hockey selectors have omitted Pillay, Perumal, Munir and Kishenlal from the list of 22 players they have chosen for touring the country in order to raise funds for the Olympic team which will be sent to England next year. They have also left out brilliant stars like Durga Prasad, Gendalal and Rozario from Central India, Qayum from Delhi and several others from different parts of the country who deserved better consideration at their hands. On the other hand, several players have been included in the list whose claims are far from justifiable.

The only relieving feature about these selections is that the final choice for the Olympic team will not be restricted to these players only. All those who would shine in the Inter-Provincial Tournament next year will have an equal claim for selection.

TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

The cricket team for Australia has however been finally selected. Few will question the claims of most of those who have been chosen. But few will approve of the selection of H. R. Adhikari and dropping of D. D. Hindlekar and C. T. Sarwate. Hemu has done very little during the last two seasons to command the attention of the selectors, while Hindlekar is the best wicketkeeper India has to-day and Sarwate's performances in England last year deserved better treatment at their hands. In view of the tremendous batting strength of the Kangaroos and our own weakness in bowling it would have been wiser to include the Indore man.

GREAT BATSMEN BAT

We are told every now and then that we have a good number of first class batsmen. Merchant, Amarnath, Hazare, Modi and Kishenchand are all capable of amassing tall flugres. Mankad, Sohoni, Rangnekar, Gul Mahomed and Phadkar may also be relied upon to contribute their quota handsomely. Mushtaq Ali and Adhikari, if they got going, would be hard nuts to crack. So our batting potential is as good as one may expect from a country like India. But nobody can say how these stalwarts would stand up to the fiery stuff Lindwall and Miller would send down, or to the elusive ones which McCool would beguile them with.

BOWLING POTENTIAL

But when we look at our bowlers, we shudder to think how they will fare against the giants of Australia. We have no fast bowlers to talk of. Nor have we such spin-bowlers who can be depended upon to discomfit the redoubtable Aussies. It is all very well to speak in blowing terms about Amir Elahi C. S. Nayudu. But they have done little in recent years to merit the encomiums showered on them. I hope, however, that they would succeed in proving their high abilities "Down under." Our main hope, however, lies on Vinoo Mankad and Amarnath. If they fail, heaven help the tourists!

MUCH DEPENDS ON FIELDING

At the same time I must add that everything will depend on our fielding. If the bowlers do not receive adequate support from the fieldsmen including the wicketkeeper, their best efforts are sure to go in vain. Full assistance, on the other hand, may change the complexion of the team altogether. So all the players must train themselves for their onerous duties with all the care and perseverance they can muster.

One thing gives us some nope and that is the captaincy of Vijay Merchant. I have no doubt he will use all his wisdom and experience to get the best out of all his men. I expect him to prove the most successful skipper India has ever sent abroad. I only hope that he will keep his fidgety feelings at home when he leaves these shores.

The selectors have done well to appoint Amarnath as Vice-Captain of the team. He will share the heavy responsibilities of leadership—I make bold to assert—with credit. He is a courageous leader. But he should not be rash in his enterprize and campaigns, especially against foes who are sure to make the most of any mistake or error of judgment on his part.

Is It True?

That the Indian selectors have done the best of a bad job by including all their favourites in the team for Australia?

That they have excluded some of the deserving players and including some of the undeserving ones—just to balance the sense of their impartiality?

That they excluded Sarwate from the team because they thought it was over-weighted with bowling talents?

That they felt confident that the battery of bowlers they have chosen would make mince-meat of the Australian giants?

That they want India to forget the great batting feat of Sarwate along with 'Shute' Banerjee against Derbyshire—and that's why they have put him in cold storage?

That the selectors considered the trial match at Delhi as a farce—so they took no notice of the performances in it?

That they selected Hemu Adhikari because he scored 3 and 8 in the Delhi match and excluded Sarwate because he collected 80 runs and claimed 4 wickets for 27?

That they were convinced by the arguments advanced in favour of Adhikari that he was having running practice between Baroda and Bombay every day, which will stand his side in good stead in Australia?

That India's best wicket-keeper, Hindlekar was dropped, because he does not worship at the altar of the Captain-elect?

That Mushtaq Ali has been selected for giving displays in "ugly batsmanships" and easy run-outs in the Kangarooland?

That the hockey selectors showed their unerring judgment and superior knowledge by picking up their men—even before the Inter-Provincial tournament was half-way through?

That they preferred to by-pass several of the deserving players, as they were afraid that their provincial supporters might kick up a row against them?

That Punjab did not bother to bring the Maori Trophy to Bombay as they thought it was unnecessary to carry it back and forth?

That Col. Dara of the Azad Hind Fouz led Punjab to victory in the National Championship with "Jai Hind" in his lips?

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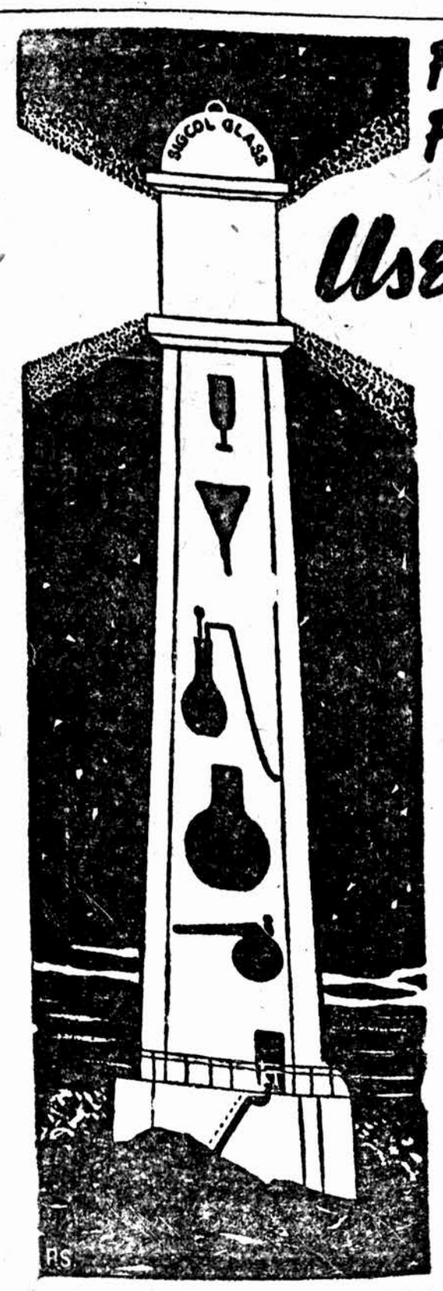

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Let us talk it over —

The twenty-third of March in the year of Grace 1947, will go down in history as a day of momentous significance for the peoples of the Asiatic countries. Nay, it will prove to be so not for them alone but for the world as a whole

The Asiatic Relations Conference in Delhi brings together for the first time people of different faiths, representing varied cultures and civilizations. In their representatives meets more than half of the human race which gave birth to all the great religions of the world. Herein are represented countries which have produced civilizations that have stood the impact of rapidly changing times. Paradoxically enough, it happens to be an assembly of the much oppressed race of mankind.

The fact that they should confer at a moment when most of them are trying to overthrow their centuries-old exploiters and rulers is very important indeed because that creates an ideal atmosphere to see each others difficulties. This, however, does not mean that these black, brown and yellow races are bidding for a transfer of the whitemain's burden in world affairs. They only want to be masters in their own homes. These mutual consultations on the eve of a new era may prove of immense consequences.

In this hour of regeneration, will they ponder over the choice of a way of life different from the one followed by the western countries. It is true that in some years time China, India, Burma and even prostrate Japan can come up as equals of the Big Four in the West. But they'll have to decide here and now, that it would not do to emulate them in their new ventures of spreading economic empires. For, with that aim in view a clash is bound to come between the two. And that will mean the doom of humanity. So, here seems to be a chance for Asia, the cradle of human civilization, to lead the world on to the path of peace

Among the few subjects tabled for discussion at the Conference is the one of the Status of Women.

It took another world war for us to realise the importance of women problem in relation to the social and economic life of nations. It was for this very reason that a Commission on the Status of Women was appointed by the United Nations Organization, whose chief aim is to build up peace for the world. From that aim follow the corollaries that there should be freedom for all, and equality of opportunities, irrespective of class, caste, creed, colour or sex.

This stress upon the equality of sex is absolutely essential for raising the Status of Woman. Without recognition of such equality before law and society, the talk of raising women's status is simply meaningless. What's the good of poets singing of womanly virtues and artists depicting woman as an embodiment of the beautiful, while she is judged by a different social code and is denied the right to make a living by honest means? These glaring discrepancies in the attitude towards women have been common to societies in all climes. However, in contrast with the recently emancipated Western woman, the conditions of her sister in the East make a sordid picture.

Of course, we can quote hundreds of instances from the annals of the Asiatic countries where women have ruled kingdoms, preached religion, fought in wars and done yeoman service in times of need. But they have been only exceptions. It would be foolish to pride in them while half of the population in these countries is still suffering under cruel customs of purdah, feet-binding, the institution of the geisha girls and concubines.

With the post-war general awakening in Asia, Women's Movement in its various countries has received a great impetus. In most of them women have shouldered many responsibilities with men and they can no longer be denied their due now that the exigencies of war have passed away. It is only in the fitness of things that the first Asian Relations Conference should discuss the Status of Women on high levels. It will help in strengthening the women's case in countries which are still very backward. So let's watch how the Conference handles the job with a number of women delegates coming from across the frontiers.

—Leela

Sarojini Naidu, Head of the Indian Delegation to the Asia Conference, welcomes Princes Safiyeh Firouz, one of Iran's delegates, at Delhi Airport.

Pearl Buck's Pen Portrait Of Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

One of the most vivid and eloquent pen-portraits, ever to be published about Indian women, was recently published in the U. S.

It is the moving intimate story of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's sister "that tiny and beautiful lady in a sari, who successfully duelled with Marshal Smuts on the question of oppression of Asiatics in South Africa. The article headed "woman of the world" is written by the famous American author, Miss Pearl S. Buck, and was published in New York on March 15 in the United "Nations World", a new international magazine produced in cooperation with the United Nations organisation officials.

Personifies New India

"Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit personifies today a new India grounded in ancient civilisation and educated in the culture of the west" writes Miss Buck who, for her sketch of Mrs. Pandit, drew upon her close friendship with the Indian stateswoman" cemented during many a long talk at her Pennsylvania farmhouse and elsewhere", while Mrs. Pandit was in New York for the United Nations General Assembly.

"She speaks fearlessly upon great moral issues, the chief among them, the right of all peoples to independence. Her profound concern with public health and education for the peoples will lead her to consider as worthy of her responsibilities and her life is destined to become more significant for our times. As the daughter of a great Indian family and as sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru she is distinguished.

But she has won supreme distinction in her own right today because of her firm declaration for the freedom of dependent peoples.

India stands as the leader of Asia and of the world on this important issue. A beautiful woman — that is one's first thought upon seeing Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. She is so beautiful that one must first become accustomed to the fact.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Story Of Accent

"Then one becomes aware of her voice, soft, clear, resonant, speaking pure English. When one listens one becomes aware next of what is being said — something very firm, gay, witty, fearless — something worth listening to whether one agrees with it or not. This combination of beauty, intelligence and wit can be confounding and not a few men and women have felt it. General Smuts among them. Madame Pandit without being caustic is quite ready to use her full equipment upon occasion. She can be very gentle and merciful to those who deserve mercy. She can be the very spirit of grace and courtesy. But there are times when she uses both beauty and wit as weapons and then in the duel she is likely to be the winner. In herself she is much more than an individual. She personifies her country and her era. Her personal history is also the history of her nation during her lifetime."

Several columns of Miss Buck's four-paged article are devoted to Mr. Pandits childhood days at the famous Nehru House Anand Bhawan the "Abode of Happiness."

"Her father was determined that his children must have pure English accent. She smiled about it now and says: "in my childhood an English accent was valued above everything else and father would have died if any of us children had not spoken it well."

Three half page picture illustrates Miss Buck's article. One shows Mrs. Pandit as chairman of the Indian delegation addressing the United Nations General Assembly. Another carries the caption "garlanded with flowers, Madame Pandit received an ovation on her return to India from her triumph at the UNO." The third photograph shows her with Pandit Nehru at the constituent assembly in New Delhi. On the cover of the magazine is a striking full colour photograph of Mrs. Pandit.

World Of Tomorrow

Mechanical Car Park

In Britain recently, the Baldwin-Auger mechanical car park was demonstrated to a number of Government Departments and road engineers representing local highway authorities.

The apparatus can accommodate up to 19 vehicles in each bay; it can be fitted into a suspended floor of 20 inches in depth and can be used in multi-storeyed buildings. This should result in an increase of accommodation from 50 to 100 per cent.

A car can be called forward from its place in the bay by an electrical supervisory control.

ROCKING HORSE THAT GALLOPS AT 4 M.P.H.

A child's rocking horse that comes to life and canters is one of the new British toys on view at the Ideal Home Exhibition being held in London.

stirrups the legs shoot out, then draw together again as the pressure is lightened. The rhythmic pressure on the stirrups thus gives children the impression of a gallop—and they cover the ground at a pace of four miles an hour.

The horse is made of pressed steel and is based on a beautifully sculptured model. At first sight, the horse looks as though it moved by a powerful clock-work, but in actual fact there is only one strong leaf spring inside merely to control the rhythmic and life-like movements. All energy is provided by the child pressing on the stirrups.

CHEMICAL FOG AS INSECTICIDE

Fog or smoke-screens, which played an important part in the recent war, will now be of equal value in the peace-time "war" on pests.

A British firm, manufacturing fog-such pests as mosquitoes, tsetse fly, and the like. The fog has a chemical content which kills pests but does not affect plants on which the cattle feed.

The fog method can be used in buildings to do away with cockroaches and other vermin, without damaging the foodstuffs on which these parasites live. Woodworm, too, has been shown to succumb to this attack without damage being done to the wood.

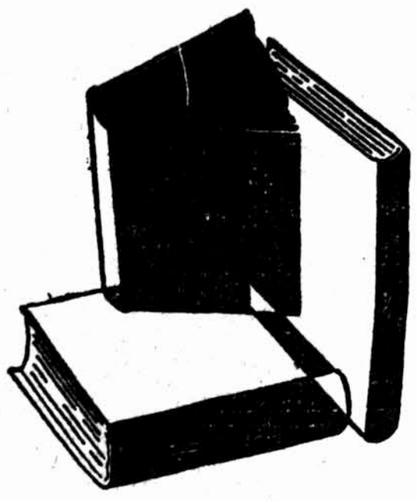
The nervous curate had arranged to preach on Jonah and the whale.

"And for three days and three nights,"—he began, "Jonah was in the—"

He blushed, stammered, stopped, then started again: "For three days and three nights Jonah was in the—"

Once more he was covered with confusion, and once more he stopped and mopped his face, from which the perspiration was pouring.

Then he gathered his courage in both hands, and with a mighty effort he flushed triumphantly: "And for three days and three nights Jonah



Law Of Succession

THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT. By P. L. Paruck, 3rd Edition, Publishers N. M. Tripathi Ltd., Price Rs. 15/-.

This is the third edition of a book which has deservedly come to be regarded as a standard work on the law of succession. As stated by Sir Sajba Rangnekar in his foreword to the previous edition, the author who is a busy practising solicitor of Bombay, has given us "a well conceived, critical yet brief and lucid commentary on the sections of the Act." Coming as it does eight years after the last edition, a large number of decisions have had to be incorporated in the new edition which has therefore naturally gained in size by over a 100 pages. The commentary to section 113 of the Act has almost had to be re-written in view of the recent decision of the Privy Council in the case of Sopher vs. The Administrator-General of Bengal which has upset all existing notions of the legal profession with regard to the interpretation of that Section. In his commentary to that section the learned author has not only cited Sopher's Case but has discussed all the subsequent decisions in which it has been interpreted by our Courts. He has also referred to the proposed attempt to nullify by means of legislation the effect of the Privy Council decision by repealing section 113 altogether and has analysed the effect of such amendment. The Amendment Act of 1939 which has considerably changed the law of intestate succession applicable to Parsis and which had been dealt with by the author in a supplement to the previous edition, has been incorporated in the new edition. Altogether, it is a very useful book which should find a place in the library of every practising lawyer throughout the country.

J. R. V.

Background Of India's Freedom

INDIA STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM Hirendranath Mukerjee: Kutub: Bombay Rs. 4|-.

Mr. Hirendranath Mukerjee has rendered a great service by narrating the story of India's struggle for freedom in a compact style. No time was more opportune than the present one to survey the stupendous and varied activities of the last hundred and fifty years. The exciting story is, however, told here with the dispassionate, academic attitude, though the point-of-view that colours the whole narrative is that of an ardent communist.

But he does not impose his prejudices and prepossessions on the historical facts. He has, with his painstaking labour and academic insight, harvested the detailed facts about every movement and political ideologies, delving far and wide in the mass of political literature of the last 150 years. He has sifted, selected and co-ordinated a wide variety of details and has interpreted them with sure insight of a historian, who is academic without being dry-as-dust scholar and a practical man of affairs without being a pure and simple propagandist.

His survey is comprehensive, though compact. He does not leave out any phase of the struggle or any significant event in them. The capacity with which he telescopes the variety of events is of high order. Thanks to that quality a clear and consistent picture of the gigantic struggle emerges out of these pages.

THREE PERIODS

The historical picture as Mr. Mukerjee develops it, falls into three rough periods. From the days of Plassey to "the Mutiny" is the first phase of the struggle. The so-called "Mutiny" as Mr. Mukerjee ably proves with documentary evidence, was a well-organised war of Independence in which all parts of the country and all communities joined their hands as well as their hearts against the alien power.

The second phase that began with the defeat of the war of independence was the most depressing period, characterized by seething discontent, suppressed by the ruthless colonial power, and at the same time it was a period of complacent submission to the alien rule by a section of the people, who were hypnotised by the Western ways of life. This period of inaction and stagnation ended with the advent of the Congress in 1885, though the establishment of this political institution was encouraged by the British politicians, with the idea of canalising the discontent, that was seething below the surface of peace and so-called prosperity.

The Congress during its early years fulfilled the aim, with which it was brought into existence by the British masters. It was rigidly loyal body, voicing the grievances of the people and petitioning for their redress. But soon it gathered sufficient strength and from 1918 onwards became a dominant challenging force, which all the might of an imperial power was not able to break. With all this, it must be noted that since the inception of the Congress, all struggle of the people was canalised in a national ordered channel, and the few terrorists' activities were more exceptional than otherwise. Mr. Mukerjee pays the terrorists the due homage, which they deserve and points out that their sacrifice was neither unfruitful nor is it forgotten.

The importance of the book lies in its first chapters, wherein the author surveys with critical insight the variety of movements and reaction to the alien domination by all the communities in India, including the Muslims. Many a forgotten movement, like that of the Wahabis, are fully described and their contribution is dispassionately estimated by the author. Here and there, however, the narrative appears sketchy and the description of one movement fades out, rather too suddenly. This was perhaps unavoidable, as Mr. Mukerjee had to compress vast material in the small space, that was at his disposal. Apart from this inevitable drawback, this book will be an indispensable guide to the students of the recent Indian political conditions. The selected bibliography, appended to the book maps the field of political literature thoroughly.

Y. G. NAIK.

A STORY OF 1942

CONFLICT. By Aamir Ali. National Information and Publications, Bombay. Price Rs. 3-8.

This is a story of a village youth who goes to a college in Bombay. The conflict that inevitably arises in his mind as a result of the change in environment, the gulf that gradually widens between him and the members of his family, and the confusion of ideas about rural and urban life are all vividly revealed.

The events of 1942, the last struggle for Indian freedom, which bring a grim tragedy in the life of the sophisticated youth, dissolve the conflict. The part played by his village in that struggle is simply and movingly described and the picture of some of the events in Bombay in those unforgettable days of August, 1942, is effective. The book is rather expensive for rupees three and annas eight.

"OUR HERITAGE"

OUR HERITAGE. By Humayun Kabir, National Information and Publications, Bombay. Price Rs. 4.

The National Information and Publications, which has recently been established, has made a good beginning with the publication of "Our Heritage." The book is written by Mr. Humayun Kabir, and is a most timely publication. Mr. Humayun Kabir's theme is the unity of India and her people which has been working itself out throughout the centuries. "When we consider the volume of the population and the many points at which their lives impinge," Mr. Humayun Kabir says, "what is surprising is not that perfect fusion has not yet been achieved but that there should have been the degree of synthesis which has actually been realised."

It has been India's great destiny to create unity in diversity whether in the field of socio-political activity or of art or culture. That destiny is working itself out even today in spite of some evidences to the contrary. The divergences and differences of today only constitute a challenge to India's youth, the bearers of her destiny. As Mr. Humayun Kabir says: "Ancient India was remarkable for its spirit of synthesis and reconciliation. The modern world is instructed with the urge of a new and impatient life. To the old tradition of unity of life has been added the new demand of equality and justice. Old values and new must clash in India before a new humanity can emerge. This ancient arena of the world is again the battlefield of conflicting forces. Youngmen in India must play their part worthily in that process. They must preserve elements of value from the decaying civilizations of the past. They must formulate the new demands of the emerging world civilization. Theirs is the task of achieving a new synthesis in which the heritage of the ancient, the medieval and the modern world will be reconciled and enriched.

The book is as stimulating as its publication is opportune. Rupees four is rather a high price for it.

Shri Rasik F. Shah joined the Balkan-ji-Bari as a Volunteer at its All-India Children's Gathering held in Bombay in 1937. He has kept up his interest in the Organisation, and is at present Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Some of you—those staying in North and South India—perhaps were disappointed last week not to find the "Children's Corner" in their copy of the "Chronicle Weekly". So was I. The following letter from the Editor explains the matter:

"By some misunderstanding in the Printing Department, the Children's Corner has unfortunately not appeared in this week's first Dak Edition, which I very much regret. However, I am taking it without fail both in the second Dak and City Editions of the 16th inst.

So do I regret the "accident." Anyway I am glad that the majority of my sisters and brothers at least were not deprived of this pleasure.

* * * *

I had told you week before last that Shri Rasik F. Shah, Joint Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, had gone on a tour of North India. I had told you what he had been able to do at Patna. From there he went to Santiniketan, where he met Shri Niranjan Sarcar who takes a lot of interest in the Children's activities. He also met there Brother Narsinbhai Patel who has been contributing to "PUSHPA." Both of them promised to do something in connection with the Balkan-ji-Bari at Santiniketan.

Then he went to Calcutta, where unfortunately after the war, the Balkan-ji-Bari activities had stopped. Shri P. K. Kripalani who was the soul of the Movement there, took him to Justice Biswas and certain other friends interested in Children's activities, and they have promised to revive the Balkan-ji-Bari at Calcutta.

After that he proceeded to Benares, where Shri Gajanan of the Besant Theosophical School and Brother Shivendra Varma of the Benares Hindu University and his group promised him to start a Balkan-ji-Bari Centre soon.

Now he visited Allahabad, where Shri S. R. Bharatiya, organiser of the Seva Samiti, introduced him to Shri Mathu of the Local Children's Association. Shri Bharatiya has promised to start one or two Balkan-ji-Bari Centres at Allahabad shortly.

At Cawnpore, Dr. Jawaharlal and Shri L. N. Saxena helped him to get in touch with those who were interested in the Children's activities. Unfortunately, Shri K. V. Phadke, General Secretary of the Cawnpore Balkan-ji-Bari, was ill and lying in a hospital, and therefore much could not be done there. However, it is hoped that Cawnpore which has advanced in this sphere already will not lay behind to push the progress of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Shri Rasik Shah went to Lucknow from there in a motor car. Here Dr. Shivpuri promised to work in right earnest after the return of Shri Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. (Central), a Director of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

He then proceeded to Hapur, where Shri Shanti Swarup Agarwal, Founder of the local Commercial and Industrial School, and his two sons Devendra and Mahendra have agreed to revive the Balkan-ji-Bari Centre.

His last place of visit was Delhi, which has four active Balkan-ji-Bari Centres functioning already. First he visited the Keeling Road Unit, then the Gole Market Unit, and after that the Kashmere Gate Unit, and at each place Children's entertainments and games were arranged. Finally, there was a joint meeting of all the Delhi and New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, where a provisional Provincial Committee was formed, consisting of the following: Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, Miss Jamvanti Rohtaji, Shri Premkishore Bhatnagar, Miss Kamal Sharma, Shri Prem Dutt, Miss Savita Didi, Shri Ramkrishna Khaddaiji, Miss Lata Surendra, Shri Radha Raman, Lala Bhagwat Kishore, Shri Brijendra Bhatnagar and Miss Rukmani Iyengar, with the two last named persons as conveners.

Shri Rasik F. Shah is back at Bombay, and he is glad that he had this useful tour. So are we, and let us hope soon all the Balkan-ji-Bari Centres in North India will be humming with children's activities.

Brother S. Hariharan, an unassuming young man, conducts the Balkan-ji-Bari Corner in "Swadeshmitran" (Tamil Weekly) of Madras.

* * * *

Here at Bombay, the first meeting of the Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari will be held on next Saturday, March 29, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), under the presidentship of Shri B. G. Kher, at the Government Secretariat, Bombay, in the Premier's Chamber.

And what activities have you been busy with? Let us know them to enable us to publish them in this "Corner" for the benefit of others.

Dada will always be pleased to hear from you. Write to him anything you will and at any time you like!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art Goes To Centre—Issues Of Immediate Importance—Rise In Tempo Of Exhibitions—No Standards And No System—Movements In Interested Quarters—Wanted Experts In Schools Committee—No Approach To Music On Radio—Correct Pronounciations And Whole Songs

A couple of questions put to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member for Education and Arts, a few days ago in the Central Legislative Assembly, brought out from him clarification of two important issues concerning art. The proposal for the establishment of a National Museum of Art, Archaeology and Anthropology has been accepted in principle by the Government of India and the recommendation made by the Central Advisory Board of Education for setting up an Indian Academy of Music, Drama and Dance is under examination.

Wanted Interim Plan

Obviously the Government is not resting upon its oars following the allocation of art as a distinct subject to a portfolio; but the procedure adopted by it does not seem to have been dictated by any sound policy. The National Museum and National Trust are more or less long-range projects, and as such they should not distract the attention of the Government from the issues of immediate importance. The foremost among them is the working out of an interim plan for the day to day administration of art. Again if the Government is prepared to spend a huge amount on the establishment and maintenance of a National Museum, one wonders why it should ignore the necessity of recording the high technique of the classical music and dance of all the schools from their living repositories—the hereditary masters.

Mere assignment of art to a portfolio or acceptance of the proposals for the establishment of a National Museum and National Trust will not solve the crucial problem of art in this country. A few occasions in recent months have revealed that the Government has treated art as routine work and left it to the whims of the officials. The art department has no policy and no standards of art. The officials seem to be either guided by their own preferences and prejudices or to have taken the current art movement at its face value in spite of its glaring defects and drawbacks and to have accepted the guidance of some of its soi-disant leaders.

Undue Complacency

The exhibits for the exhibition held in Paris on the occasion of the Unesco Conference were selected without any standards and collected without any system. They included some which should not find a place in any exhibition of Indian art. Again invidious distinction was made among the participants in the matter of publicity. There were among them a few front-rank artists of Bombay, but they were considered unworthy of mention, while prominence was given to a few names which were perhaps the favourites of those responsible for the indiscriminate selection and random collection of exhibits.

The Government of India has lent co-operation to the Royal Academy in the latter's project of staging an exhibition of Indian art at Burlington House next winter, but it does not seem to have studied the antecedents or realised the implications of the movement or dictated any terms of its own to the Academy. Such an exhibition should logically include and end with the outstanding examples of contemporary Indian art and artistic handicrafts. It ought to demonstrate to the British public that India has a tradition, which her contemporary artists and craftsmen have continued in spite of the constant anxiety under a foreign rule to keep the wolf away from the door.

Consult Others Also

But the Government is not known to have insisted upon the inclusion of contemporary art and crafts in the scheme of the exhibition. Although the position of crafts is still obscure, confirmation is now available of the vague information that contemporary art will find a place in the exhibition. The selection of contemporary exhibits will, however, be left in the hands of the Indian Committee. Such a procedure gives rise to the apprehension that Bombay might not secure representation in the proportion to which it is entitled as distinct and progressive centre of Indian art.

The agency which is responsible for the appointment of the Indian Committee cannot be conceded the credit of having full knowledge of the art world of the country, as it has considered representatives of a leading institution like the Bombay Art Society and others intimately connected with the art movements as ineligible for appointment to the Committee. The Government should take the matter in hand and appoint independent regional committees consisting of experienced and influential persons for the specific purpose of the selection of contemporary examples.

Equally essential is the formulation of definite and right standards of Indian art. At present contemporary Indian art is interpreted as paintings executed by Indian hands irrespective of their styles or schools. It includes even puerile scribblings. The Indian gallery at Burlington House will be an enlarged second edition of the Indian section of the Unesco exhibition if it will present a ludicrous medley of paintings. The Government ought to consult, on matters like standards and selection, other experienced and well informed people instead of relying entirely upon the wisdom and judgment of the Indian Committee which is working in camera.

The allocation of art to the Centre seems to have given a handle to some interested parties to spring forth as guardian angels of the art-movement and to make spasmodic efforts to show themselves off to the Government. Last year was staged, without rhyme or reason, at New Delhi an exhibition which, though ostentatiously labelled as 'international', did not in the opinion of some observers rise even to the stature of a fully representative all-India show. Side by side with it was convened an art conference which exposed the real intentions and ambitions of its organisers and their supporters. It was a one-society show as the delegates to it were invited and not elected in the democratic sense of the term.

On The Other Front

The latest in the series of the unofficial peculiar functions to which members of committees and delegates are 'unanimously elected' by a single society is the Inter-Asian Exhibition advertised to be held at New Delhi on the occasion of the Asiatic Relations Conference. The sudden acceleration of the tempo of exhibition demands strict supervision by the Government. The Government should, for the purposes of exercising control over the organisation of exhibitions by the unofficial as well as official agencies, constitute an All-India Exhibition Board in which every society or institution of importance would find representation in proportion to its standing, strength and services to art and which would function in a thoroughly democratic way.

They Need Help

Renewed activity is also evident in the camp of some of the propagandists, self-styled connoiseurs and traders in art. The organisation of cultural missions to interpret Indian art and culture to foreign countries is one of the items on their agenda. Expensive proposals like cultural missions should be bluntly denied priority over the immediate local requirements. The funds reserved for art should be first spent for the purposes of setting the house in order and for feeding the needy and hungry descendents of the makers of ancient India. Ever since art has appealed at the centre, efforts are being made by some groups of polished artists and propagandists to keep grants for art within their own sphere and to stand like a wall in the way of patronage being extended to the hereditary artists; and the Government also has not yet shown inclination to reclaim those who were neglected by the previous regime.

On the contrary the Government is patting and patronising the rivals of the uneducated artists and craftsmen. Hereditary exponents of the dance-art have been considered unworthy of patronage and incapable of presenting the classical dance of India to the international audience like the Unesco or Inter-Asian Conference. The situation is far from being satisfactory. It calls for immediate attention of the Government especially when art is brought within the purview of administration.

Municipal Schools

The agitation against the Municipal Schools Committee in the Corporation has almost reached a climax. On Friday March 14 a resolution calling for a thorough examination of the Constitution, powers and functions of the Committee with a view to making its working more effective was passed by the Corporation, and the Municipal Commissioner and the Committee itself were asked to submit necessary proposals for the appointment of a special officer.

Inefficiency in the working of the educational and a few other departments of the civic organisation is the result of the conservative manners in which the various committees intended for them are constituted. Elections are generally faught on the strength of political badges. The success in them at once brings, to politician-corporators, the wisdom and knowledge to look after—every civic interest. The Corporation rarely seeks advice or guidance from experts who are outside its hall and rarely takes notice of the anomalies of civic planning like the unsystematic disposition of statues.

Art in the stage of drawing and music in some form are taught in the Municipal schools, but no artist or expert in music is ever invited to join the schools committee. The Corporation does not inquire whether children are benefitted by the money spent on the training in drawing and music. If the schools committee is to be overhauled and placed on a sound basis, the Corporation should cast of the veil of isolationism and invite educationists of note and experts in music and art to join the committee and be guided by their advice.

Expansion Of Broadcasting

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Member for Information and Broadcasting, announced an eight-year plan of broadcasting in India at a press conference at New Delhi on March 15. The plan includes the establishment of new medium wave stations in eight towns. The expansion of broad-casting will, as the news goes, be on a zonal basis with due consideration to linguistic distribution and different schools of music. What these schools of music are is not clear. It will not be surprising if they turn out to be schools of bhara-geets, garbas, bhajans and film songs.

The linguistic controversy has apparently ended with the announcement of the new policy and with a happy debate thereon in the Central Legislative Assembly. The importance of broadcasting is still valued in the terms of language and news bulletins. Music stands just where it stood under the previous regime. The popular Government does not appear to be in a mood to deprive the All India Radio of the Freedom, enjoyed by it, of tinkering with music.

Towards Music

The shadow of music has crept in the recent official announcements from New Delhi. Among the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee, accepted by the Government of India on the language policy of the All India Radio, there is one which stresses careful checking and original correct pronounciations of the Hindi and Urdu words in classical songs. Though outweighed by linguistic considerations such a recommendation will be incidentally conducive to improvement in the quality of the classical music to some extent.

The recommendation will perhaps require some musicians to go to the Hindustani schools and correct the mistakes persistently repeated by them. Apart from correct pronounciations, the musicians should be asked to render whole songs and also to learn the art of clear intonation. The Government should also see that those appointed to scrutinise the pronounciations of the words of songs are able to do the work entrusted to them without seeking any help from better qualified people outside.

"Departure Of Mira Bai."

Tempera painting by J. M. Ahivasi.

This was one of the chief exhibits in the exhibition of contemperory Indian Art, held at India House London.

BACK HOME AFTER FORTY YEARS' EXILE!

(Continued from Page 5)

Commissioner led him and others of the Azad Hind Government to the waiting cars.

A public reception was held in London the next day. Ajitsingh had passed under different aliases including "Hassan Khan" by which he was called by one of the speakers on the occassion. Ajitsingh wore a woollen suit, and his wrinkled face smile as he spoke, his weak body trembling with emotion. A United India with complete Hindu Muslim unity was his dream in future.

Back To India

For two months he lay in hospital. On March 7th he started on his historical journey back to India after forty years of exile. He was seen off by a large number of Indians at the London airport. Ajitsingh landed in Karachi on 8th March, 1947. He had left India in 1907!

With what surprise and satisfaction Ajitsingh would see the progress of his motherland is quite evident. Innumerable martyrs in her cause watered with their blood the plant of her freedom.

Thousands nourished it with sufferings in Andamans. Others fondled it with fortunes of long exiles! Amongst the last category ranks Sardar Ajitsingh. At Lahore his family members including Kishansingh aged father of Bhagatsingh and others welcomed him. With what warmth only such heroic families in our country can realise!

WITH GANDHIJI IN NOAKHALI

(Continued from Page 3)

amidst the Muslims of East Bengal and eat what they give me and what I consider lawful for me to partake of. I will not bring my food from outside. I do not need fish or flesh. All that I need is a little fruit, vegetables and some goat's milk."

The Muslim population in the beginning was indifferent. Very few attended his prayer meetings. Many did not even return his greetings. The Hindus of Noakhali were afraid of taking the name of their gods in the public. The temple bells were silenced. The Hindus stirred out of their homes only after putting their dhotis in the lungi fashion. Gandhiji asked them to shed off their fear complex. He narrated them how as a child he overcame fear by taking 'Ramanama.' He told his audience that Rama and Rahim were one and the same. The response was slow.

"My present mission," he wrote to a dear colleague "is the most complicated and difficult one of my life. I never experienced such darkness in my life before. The night seems to be pretty long. The only consolation is that I feel neither baffled nor disappointed. I am prepared for any eventuality.

'Do or Die' has to be put to test here. 'Do' here means Hindus and Mussalmans should learn to live together in peace and amity. Otherwise, I should die in the attempt. It is really a difficult task. God's will be done."

On November 20 Gandhiji broke up his camp at Kazirkhil to face "the dark unknown" accompanied only by his stenotypist, Parsuram, and Professor Nirmal Kumar Bose, his Bengali interpreter and new Secretary. He asked his old co-workers to work on their own in the stricken villages. Now all his energies were concentrated on the problem of Noakhali and he even suspended writing for the 'Harijan.'

Only One Object

On January 2 the old man of 78 commenced his 'pilgrimage' at 7-30 in the morning. From Srirampur he walked with his two companions and stopped at Chandipur for a week. In the midst of devastation he decided on 'One day, one village' tour. He appealed to the people: "I pray to God, and request you all to join with me in praying that the tour which I commenced yesterday should go on uninterrupted till the end and be successful in achieving its purpose..... I have only one object in view and it is a clear one; namely, that God should purify the hearts of the Hindus and Muslims; and the two communities should be free from suspicion and fear towards each other."

On January 26 I reached Gandhiji's camp at Bansa to witness his unique experiment in the technique of non-violence and truth. It was about 11 and Gandhiji had finished his massage and bath. A cluster of villagers, men, women and children were eagerly gazing at his hut flying the Tricolour. He did not participate that day in the flag hoisting ceremony. It being the Independence Day, flags were flying over many huts. But Gandhiji said that he could not participate on the occasion because it might hurt the feelings of some Muslims. He would avoid everything that did not bear on the problem and might strain the feelings.

Prayers And Personal Contacts

At 4-30 sharp he went to the prayer meeting. Hungry eyes were directed towards him. There were many Muslims mixed with the Hindus and silently they sat through the prayers and the speech. Gandhiji's Hindi speech was hardly audiable but the villagers listened to him in pin-drop silence. Then Prof. Nirmal Babu got up and interpreted Gandhiji's speech in simple and forceful Bengali. One could see the effect of it on the faces of the people.

The prayer meeting over the people remained seated and Gandhiji got up to walk to a Muslim's house. Some people followed him at a distance. It was a mixed crowd of Hindus and the Muslims. This was perhaps for the first time they had walked together after the tragedy. The armed police were present all the time, but thy looked so superfluous. The villages urchins brushed them aside and ran after Gandhiji.

In the courtyard of a Muslim host Gandhiji was seated on a decorated chair. It was not covered with khadi and Gandhiji sitting there looked rather odd. The members of the family received the honoured guest with folded hands. The children clustered round and one by one they started touching his feet. He patted them and cracked jokes. They would not allow him to go easily. He distributed fruit which was brought by the host for Gandhiji among the children. The purdah women took a sustained glance at him sitting in their huts.

Progress Of March

The next morning the villagers clustered round his hut from early in the morning. At 7-30 he stepped out. The village women put a saffron mark on his forehead and touched his feet. They threw flowers at him and shouted 'Ulu'—the traditional cry of joy. He issued out of the crowd like an arrow. It was a job for the police to keep pace with him. The whole village was following. The Hindus and the Muslims were waiting on the way to have a glance at him. The road was made overnight through the fields. While he was walking, the road was being cleaned and the flowers were strewn—a sight reminding one of Rama's march to the forest. Peace prevailed everywhere. On the way he chatted, cracked jokes and listened to people.

Thus the march progressed. The Hindus and the Muslims came together. In the prayer meetings he asked the people to bury the past and start a new life. He taught them to look upon one another as neighbours and let the leaders talk politics. Nothing will come out of violence, he told them. If the house is on fire the first duty is to extinguish it. A Leaguer need not consult the Muslim League nor a Congressman his committee. The motive behind the lathi and the atom bomb was one and the same. Violence in any form was undesirable and most harmful to all. He repeated these things with little variation in the prayer meetings. There was no occasion for excitement or anything sensational. It was a 'pilgrimage'. He discouraged all attempts at publicity and avoided all newspapers interviewers and packed off news-reel men.

"God's Man"

Gandhiji followed his daily routine like a clock. By personal example he taught the villagers to live a clean and regular life. In the prayer meetings and in his talks he told the people what to eat and how to eat and to help each other in daily life. All day round he worked. In the afternoon talks with workers, Gandhiji was seen lying on a cot, with mud poultice on his head and abdomen. He conserved his energy to utilise it at the best advantage. He usually retired to bed at 9, but on many occasions when the work demanded it, he was attending to his correspondence till 2-30 in the early morning, in the dim light of a lantern.

I said to myself "let me see how far he has really influenced the villagers. I talked to the Muslim workers in the fields. They said "Gandhiji is a God's man." They were as eager to meet him and see him as the Hindus. The Muslim clerks in a Noakhali Post Office told me that I should inform them when he happens to be in their village. They said that their work had increased a lot since his arrival. No one wrote the address fully, but simply "Gandhiji, Bengal." Everyone felt his presence there.

Like Radium

One day I went on my own to meet the villagers. Many huts were heaps of ruins. But the poor Hindu villagers who had fled away appeared on the scene, because they could not bear the idea of being absent when the Mahatma came walking to their village. I saw a family of five, without shelter, with tattered clothes on and one blanket among them, ready to receive Gandhiji.

"The Mahatma has asked us to return to our villagers," they said. "We know also that it is not possible to leave our lands and exist on the charity of others. On the auspicious day of Gandhiji's arrival in our village we shall start our life again." The mother told me how she lost her child, when she ran for her life to save her honour. The child fell down and died on the spot. She showed me the spot, and sat down with intense emotion. I was choked. I simply told her that "Bapu will come and see you. You must go to his prayer meeting this evening. She got up and offered me the tattered shirt of her child to sit down." Gandhiji alone could do this miracle", I said to myself and walked back with a heavy heart.

The net result of Gandhiji's tour is difficult to assess yet. But one thing is certain that at the moment at least he has been able to bring the Hindus and Muslims together. The dead souls have risen from their graves. How long this atmosphere will survive one can't say. Of course it will depend upon the local initiative. But Gandhiji proved in Noakhali what he said some ten years back.

"Non-violence is like radium in its action. An infinitesimal quantity of it imbedded in a malignant growth, acts continuously, silently, and ceaselessly till it has transformed the whole mass of the deceased tissue into a healthy one. Similarly, even a little of true non-violence acts in a silent subtle, unseen way and leavens the whole society."

They Met In The Jungle And Now Live In A Home

Somewhere in the Burma jungle, during the war against the Japs, 16-year-old Jas Bahadur (the Brave One) Jurung saved the life of Major Vincent Campbell, of the Royal Gurkha Rifles.

The young Gurkha and the British officer became firm friends.

Now, at his temporary home in Liphook, Major Campbell, back in England for hospital treatment, is teaching his son Michael to play draughts.

That son, Michael Colin Campbell, was the young Gurkha who had saved the major's life in 1944.

WIFE'S IDEA

Major Campbell told me some of the story.

"My wife and I have adopted Michael, to whom I owe my life, he said. "Although I cannot disclose the details of that story, I can tell you that from that time, a strong affection grew between us."

"It was my wife's idea that we should adopt Michael. We have no children and the adoption, after two years of overcoming difficulties, was completed under Hindu law, in India last May.

"Two weeks ago, my son came home to England and to-morrow he is going to his first English school where he will be specially tutored. Then he hopes to become a doctor."

"A BIT COLD"

In 1941 Jas Bahadur Jurung was living with his father in a small town some 40 miles from Mandalay.

To escape from the Japanese, he joined the Burma Army and eventually got into India.

It was during that journey that he saved Major Campbell.

In India young Jurung was commissioned and posted to Major Campbell's staff.

The story of the meeting of Major Vincent Campbell and Gas Bahadur Jurung, Gurkha in the Burma jungles and its sequel.

Here Michael takes up the story: "Now I am 19, and I have a lot of education leeway to make up.

"It was a bit cold for me when I arrived, but now I am getting used to it. I have already been to London and was terribly impressed by the Tube trains."

DO YOU KNOW THAT —

1. Covent Garden, London, has the world's largest fruit and vegetable market.

2. The total length of the Suez Canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 196 feet, 10 inches.

3 Oxford University has 22 colleges and three private halls: and Cambridge, 17 colleges and one hall.

4 Though Iceland has nearly 3,000 miles of roads, over 4,000 automobiles and 330 Post Offices, it has no railways.

5 In England, Scotland and Wales, 31 000,000 people, or 75 per cent of the population, go to the cinema once a week.

6. During the last 100 years. Sweden has issued match boxes with over 40,000 different labels.

7. According to a recent estimate, the total weight of Field-Marshal Montogery's decorations is nearly a stone.

8 Walter Hammond, the well-known English cricketer, recently completed 50,000 runs of his career, the seventh batsman to achieve this distinction in first-class cricket.

9 Penicillin treatment in dentistry may mean that teeth will be extracted and put back to grow again.

Major Vincent Campbell, with his adopted son, now named Michael.

A five-year-old boy had been having trouble at the hands of a small school fellow. One day, on his return from school, he remarked to his mother: "Johnny isn't nasty to me any more; every time I see him I hit him to keep him kind."

The Aesthetics Of Dress

By R. R. Basu

Man made dress in imitation of his own limbs, in imitation of his own limbs made he it, male and female dress made he them. And man saw that it was good and was exceeding glad at heart and blessed it and said within himself: 'Let it have dominion over every living being that springeth from my loins in future and moveth upon the earth; for nakedness is unseemly.'

And verily it came to pass that when men began to increase and sons and daughters were born unto them, they saw how useful it was and they clung unto it and hugged it to their bosom. And they saw that dust and dirt stuck unto it and made it unclean. And they felt the need of two sets of dress and the unclean one they took down from their body and wore the cleaner dress. And they washed the unclean dress in the clear waters of the river and dried it in the sun and wore it again.

And men saw that clean dress made the mind cheerful and was good for worship. And on the Sabbath day they wore it. And in the morning of Sundays all of them went to the river side to wash their dirty linens, and there was a great gathering on the shore and men gossiped each his own affair. And the water of the river became pollute and there was disease like one of the Egyptian scourges when Pharaoh heeded not the Lord God's command and hardened his heart.

And there was much wailing and grief for men died by hundreds and thousands and they could not be buried. And those who went to the river brink some were light of heart and fickle in mind and their gossips led to betrayal of secrets. And when men found that they could not confide in their neighbours and their secrets were made public, they grew wrathful. And this led to violent quarrels, gnashing of teeth and cursing and breaking of noses and bleeding of foreheads.

And they saw that both diseases and quarrel were bad and they sought for a remedy. A council of elders met. And it was decided that to prevent pollution of drinking water in the river, a ditch that remained unused from the days of Deucalion and Pyrus be set apart for the washing of unclean linens. And the water of this ditch they drank not nor used it for any other purpose. And to stop idle gossipings they ordered that one man should go from each neighbourhood with a huge bundle of unclean clothes.

And this man was slow of speech and dull of understanding and his brethren supplied him with food and raiment. Thus came the generation of washermen. And men were never without a dress and it became a habit with them. At home and in the fields every man and every woman wore their simple clothes. But children under five could walk abroad naked. If any man appeared without clothes, people spoke not with him nor invited him to dinner. They drove him out. And a clever fellow among them saw that wearing of dress had become a habit with them and he became a habit-maker. And lo! Men flocked unto him and he toiled day and night with his simple tools e.g. a needle and a pair of scissors. And he grew prosperous and his asses and his sheep increased and he lived a hundred twenty years and was at last gathered to his fore-fathers.

And after he died his sons followed their father's profession; each one separately. And they were twelve in number and each had sons and son's sons. In this way a class of habit-makers grew. And where men lived they dwelt. And men increased fast and the land they lived in could not hold them all and some of them went abroad. And they carried a habit-maker with them, each band one. And those who went to the other side of the Caucasus found the climate very trying. And the habit-maker saw it and he changed his handiwork to suit the cold climate.

And the cold was not of the same degree everywhere and garments of lighter and thicker stuff came into use. And the seasons differed widely and the heavy fur coat of winter wearied people in summer. And in Spring when the west wind blew and flowers bloomed and scattered sweet scent and bees hummed and soft leaves and tender sprouts shook mildly on tree tops and birds with their gay feathers hopped and played and carolled, youths and maids came out of their sheltering caves and strayed in the fields and talked of light, love and lilies. But their dress was uncouth for their light hearts wanted a light dress. Thus grew fashion among men. And the habit-maker saw it and rejoiced for the greater the change the greater his gain. But in the beginning men had one form of dress and all dress sprung from "Aprons made of sewed fig-leaves and coats of skin."

* * *

An editor of repute to whom the above was sent, read it while stretching himself at full length on a sofa with an after-dinner cigar between his lips. Whether the sofa itself or the whirling fumes from the ashy end of his cigar filled him with a poetico-sentimental fancy cannot be ascertained now. But the fact remains that his comments on it are in a rhapsodic vein with a heavy dose of sarcasm in it.

Dress if you be that crude device to hide nudity, but oh! how changed and changing. I am tempted to say "Thy name is fickleness". Semblance of reality! when you are kept suspended from the hanger on my wall, how hollow you look despite all your trimness and novelty of cut. Dissembling grace! how often have I been beguiled by lewdness under a cowl and surplice or cowardice under a martial clock. Thin veneer of civilisation! Men were best without you. Delude me not with your trappings, and fineries and gloss.

A lily-livered carpet knight becomes with your adventitious aid the cynosure of a thousand blue-eyed maidens. What a prolific source of fickleness is your fashion-mongering habit! Man who is content to live his whole life in his low roofed ancestral dwelling is so wantonly fickle "as to be a Dutchman to-day, a Frenchman to-morrow".

As he struts about from sunrise to sunset, his form is folded in several wrappages. Why does he not fret? Is his whole life a dress rehearsal? What a huge sham! I have not been able to make out if he was made for dress or dress was made for him. One can't help feeling that you are "the be-all and end-all of his existence". A lawyer with legal precedents crammed in his brain cells that underneath have veins of liquid energy sluiced from Chancery and Judicial Committees' report is refused audience, if he is without the legal costume.

A supplicant is not allowed to approach the holy altar if he conforms not to the church apparel. A valiant at heart is not permitted to join the vanguard of an army if he is not in uniform. How difficult for a stranger in a social gathering to know a judge from his bench-clerk or a doctor from his patient or an editor from his printer or a grandee from his parasite. Poor soul, his eyes are dazed by the bright glamour of costume.

The editor rested his pen for a while as the first gush of his emotion subsided. Exaulting he looked aroun his vacant room "while he sate reclined." A self-congratulatory feeling beamed through his eyes, when "like a child from the womb, like a ghost from the tomb', outshrilled a voice from the drawers of Mahogany wherein lay his best clothes:

In this wide world a huge farce of a void—I am the only reality. You—a cold of seeming substance, and as to your soul, it is a fig of the imagination—you are placed here with all your crudities and oddities but endowed with the only laudable instinct of clothing yourself. You are drawn to me without my seeking you. Stripped of me, "art thou not an 0 without a figure"? I am your beauty, your grace and your height. I am essential and you live in me. I have chosen you and yours as God chose the Israelities.

As many men, as many dresses and still ever more. If the rainbow boasts of an incomparable seven-hued compound, I lay claim to seven hundred seven with an indefinable charm. I change with the season, I change with the occasion, I change with the individual and I change with the nation.

Wherever man is I am. When he casteth me off, I disappear to serve him—editor, especially you,—in the shape of paper to hold the oozings of his brain on my bosom. When I am smeared with the inky jottings of his pen, I am collected to form the cover of his packings. When at last I am thrown into the waste-paper basket, I have my ministers to transform me into paper again. Is not this a true Christ-like resurrection?

Can you in all your wisdom think of a greater personage, living or dead, than the weaver? Quiet service is the badge of all his tribe. He sits dove-like over the vast abyss of uncouth nakedness and with mighty wings of cloth and raiment outspread makes it seemly and civil. What in you is ugly he hides, what is ill he makes whole. The weaver is the first of humanisers. Thank him with all your heart, if you have thanks to give.

A tailor is the apostle of decency, shrug not your shoulder at his bill—rather pay him handsomely. Who does not own fealty to him? Even the mightiest of Caesars stands up to pay him reverence when he approaches with his tape dangling from his neck. He is a philosopher in whom the meanest of mankind awakens throughts too deep for slight. He alone knows the secret of making your dull or gaunt or uncouth figure-excuse me, if it's not so, but if it should be so—look brisk, and smart and trim.

The designer and the dyer are my life and light. They work in perfect amity. Who ever heard of any breach between the two? They bring in the high tide of fashion before which are swept away all your old tastes in dress. The stripes, the flaps, the borders, the hemmed laces, the embroidery, the pearls, the tinsels, and a hundred more—all take shape in his capacious fancy. They are the never-failing friends of your zenana.

The voice finally ceased in the calm of midnight.

The Temple Bells

(Continued from Page 2)

ple. The ball rang. As soon as the echo of a peal died down, the bell would ring again. Slowly, slowly rang the bell with a steadiness and ineffably sad sweetness which reflected the weight of sorrow that pressed the bell-ringer's heart. The bell rang so mildly as if afraid of disturbing the heavenly peace that held sway over that splendid night. The gentle breeze carried the sound away on its golden wings.

Who could say that this bell-ringer was the same Raghav, who, a decade back, with the pure and innocent joy of childhood, had broken the quiet of many a night with the deafening peals of the bell? What a world of difference between that happy carefree child and this experienced, sad youth! There was laughter in those child's eyes which found reflection in the happy incessant peals of the bell. Now there are tears in these eyes that find their reflection in the subdued sound of the intermittent peals.

Did anybody realize the difference? Who knows? But Raghav did not care whether anybody realized it or not. He only wanted to satisfy his soul.

Nor can we say whether anybody else was reminded of the old Raghav and his pranks. But surely two people heard the bell. Padma was wide awake sitting near the bed of her ailing husband. She had sold away all her ornaments and a few household utensils to meet the medical bill. Two days back her husband was almost given up. But then God had some mercy for her. The doctor yesterday gave her some hope. To-morrow the doctor would turn up. Padma should pay for the visit. Where was the money? She did not know. She had done her best and the rest lay with God.

Such were her thoughts when she heard the sound of the bell. Who was ringing it at such a late hour of the night? Her mind leapt back a decade. Then also they were poor. But then they had no worry like this. Disease did not trouble them. Then there was Raghav—that Raghav who loved her as his mother with such warmth! Poor orphan! He should have been excused. Where had he gone on that dark night? Had he fallen into some well or river and drowned himself! Padma could not bear to think further. Her heart choked.

Sekar moved in his bed. He murmured, 'If only I could know where that fellow is. Did you hear the bell?' Padma did not reply. Daily during all these years she had prayed for the safety of Raghav, God who is said to be merciful will bring back Raghav to her one day.

Just then somebody knocked at the door. Padma went to the door and opened it.

'Sister-in-law, I am Raghav', came the voice from the lad who stood at the door. He took a step inside and hesitated. 'Please ask brother, whether I can come in', he added.

Sekar was trying to sit up. 'Come in, Raghav. Do you require permission to come into your brother's house? You have come in good time. I am saved', he said.

'Yes. I have hung a new bell at the temple. We are saved', said Raghav and fell at the feet of his brother and sister-in-law.

'May you live long and prosper!' Padma blessed him with tear bedewed eyes.

"Why should working in the Patent Office make him so pessimistic?" "Well, you see, the Patents were Always expiring."

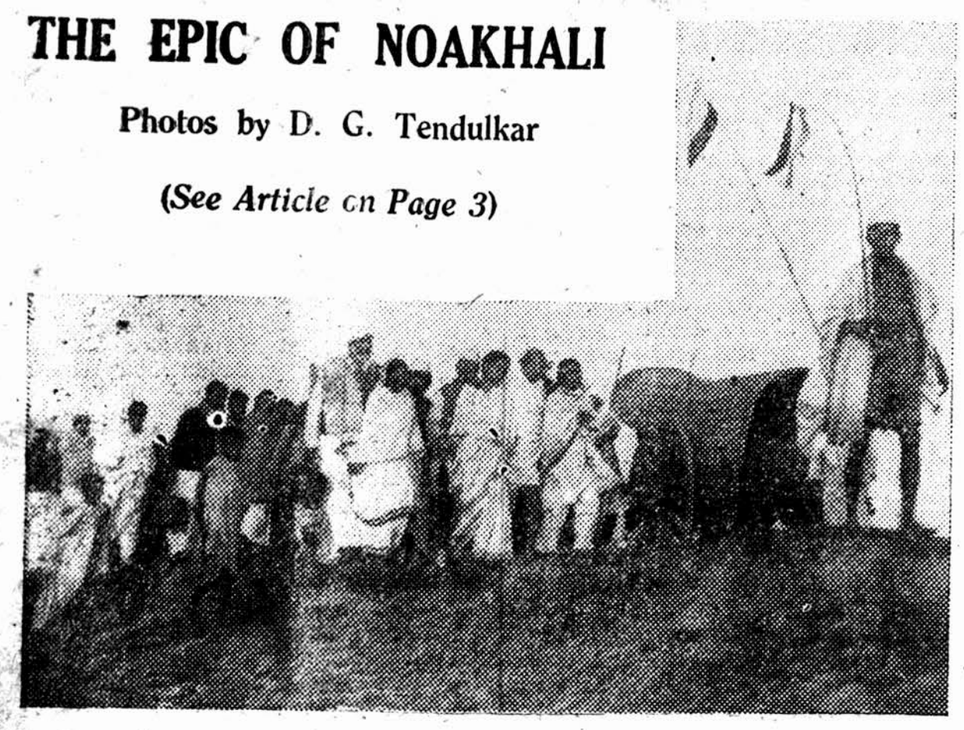
"See, there it goes again—every time I hiccup!"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THE EPIC OF NOAKHALI

Photos by D. G. Tendulkar

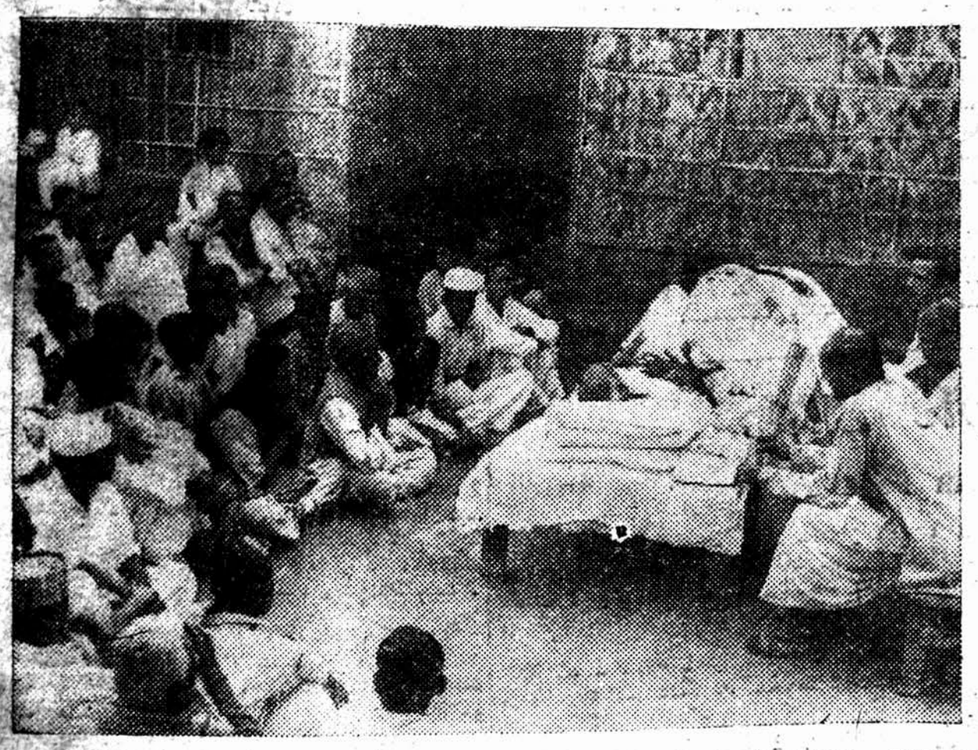
(*See Article on Page 3*)

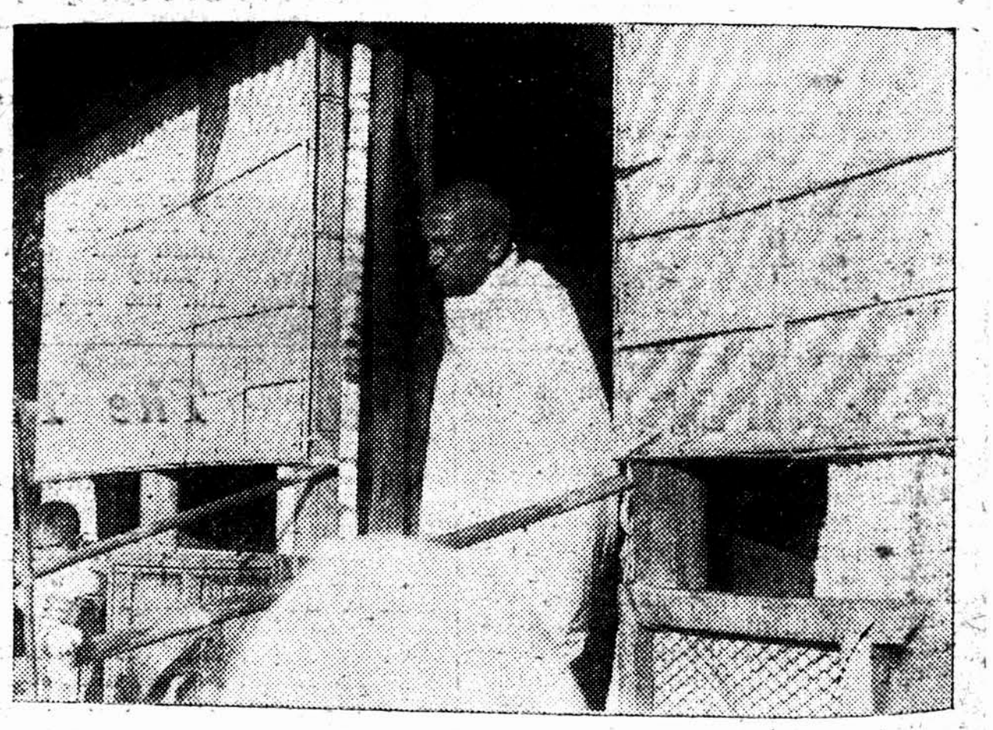


Noakhali had sinned. The burnt out houses and huts and hamlets para stood a naked witness of the crime. Fear and suspicion was petrifying the countryside. Humanity had been uprooted. Here the Mahatma walked. His footsteps thawed the stones in the heart of men.

Men, women and children flocked to Mahatma's prayers. He talked to them of God and Gods, the unity that is diversity and the diversity that is unity. As he talked and prayed in their presence the hold of fanatical terror constricting their throats was loosened and the long-lost voice was found and the name of God gushed forth from hearts made happy. For fear had fled.....

Mahatma walked from village to village. He walked the one foot track amid the harvest, the bridge of ropes across the canals, the path over the winding plain and through the woods. And before him fear fled..... as one sorely-stricken.





His life he had sought to mould to the cast of nature. This mud poultice could bear witness to that. And the sons of the soil clustering near propounded their problems and he told them—the truth.....

As the sun went down every day, he stood at the door of his Bamboo hut, and probed his future path. The way was still dark and he had naught but the twin stars of truth and Ahimsa to light his perilous trail.....

They waited for his coming in the shade of the mango groves and in the shade of the waving palms. Their suckling babes they hushed and held, waiting for the glimpse of living greatness. If nothing else the joy overflowing in their hearts and eyes was reward enough for Mahatma's march.

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